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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, June 9, 6.55 p.m.
Sunstar, the favourite for and winner of the Derby, is in training for the St. Leger.

London, June 9, 6.55 p.m.
Worcester beat Yorkshire.
London, June 9, 6.55 p.m.
The scores in the Gray and Inman match stand as follows:—
Gray 6,100
Inman 3,361

London, June 9, 6.55 p.m.
The following is the result of the Manchester Cup:—
1, Marjux.
2, Origo.
3, Buckwheat.

Yokohama, June 11.
There was some doubt expressed as to the decision whether Japan or America retained the jurisdiction with regard to the case in which an American blue-jacket was alleged to have killed his fellow-conrad in the American Naval Hospital in Yokohama. After consultations, the American authorities deferred to the opinion held by the Japanese and handed over the delinquent to be dealt with by the Japanese.

Tokio, June 12.
The aeronautic accident at Tokorozawa was proved to have been a grossly exaggerated rumour.

It appears that Captain Tokugawa and Lieut. Ito after a very successful flight came slanting down to earth.

As the machine touched the ground it toppled over, throwing the two aviators out.

The injuries which the occupants of the aeroplane received are not so serious as were in the first case reported.

Tokio, June 12.
The Manchurian Railway Company will shortly start on the construction of the parallel lines between Tsitsihar and Renzanwan (?)

The transport of rails and all other materials was begun by the Kanyo Seitenshikiyoku (the Kanyo Iron Foundry Bureau) a few days ago.

Manila, June 13, 9.5 a.m.
Carlson, who on the 22nd inst., meets Roy Kenny for the heavy-weight boxing championship of the Orient, met Infantryman Bell rose at 10.10 and twice threw him in twenty-four minutes.

Carlson leaves for Hongkong on Friday.

London, June 12, 9 p.m.
The Glasgow seamen have tendered a week's notice.

London, June 13, 7.20 a.m.
A message from Liverpool states the international shipping strike is only a matter of a few hours.—Reuter.

London, June 12, 9 p.m.
The Duke of Westminster has sustained a broken collar bone whilst playing polo.

Singapore, June 12, 2.55 p.m.
Further evidence was given in the Proudlock murder case before Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, at the Singapore assizes.

A riksha coolie testified to hearing three shots and to seeing accused (Mrs. Proudlock) running behind decedent.

Witness went up to accused and asked "What's this?"
Mrs. Proudlock made no reply. After leaving witness heard three more shots.

London, June 12, 9 p.m.
The latest scores in the Gray-Inman match are:—

Gray 8,666
Inman 4,690
Singapore, June 12, 2.35 p.m.

The Labuan steamer Karang was burned and sank in the harbour on Saturday. She was carrying benzine for Bangkok. The total constructional loss insured.

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.
North Hants beat Sussex. Hants beat Gloucester.

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.
The result of the Ascot Stakes, the course of which is two miles, is as follows:—
Willow 1
King Midas 2
Victory 3

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

The result of the Gold Vase race is:—
Martingale 1
Royal Tonder 2
Elunilla 3

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.
The result of the Prince of Wales Stakes is:—
Stedfast 1
All Gold 2
Holicon 3

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.
The result of the Coventry Stakes is:—
Lady American 1
Kempton 2
Tony Pandy 3

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.
The result of the race for the Royal Hunt Cup was as follows:—
Moscato 1
Long Set 2
Spanish Prince 3

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.
Mat Wells, the light-weight champion of England, has beaten Pal Moore.

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.
One hundred and two Admirals have entered their protest against the ratification of the Declaration of London.

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.
Lost County Cricket results are as follows:—
Surrey beat Derbyshire.
Yorkshire beat Leicestershire.

London, June 15, 7.5 p.m.
In the race for the Ascot Gold Cup, Willoughby and Charles O'Malley have been declared to win.

London, June 15, 7.5 p.m.
Right Hon. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has asserted that the depreciation in the value of the Birkbeck Bank investments was due not to the Finance Bill but to the Boer War.

London, June 15, 7.5 p.m.
In connection with the seamen's strike reported from England, the shipowners have declined the establishment of a Conciliation Board for the settlement of the matters in dispute.

Singapore, June 16, 9.5 a.m.
Mrs. Proudlock, who was arraigned on a charge of the murder of Mr. W. C. Steward at Kuala Lumpur, has been found guilty and sentenced to death.

The jury added to their verdict a strong recommendation to mercy.

Prisoner after receiving sentence collapsed as she left the dock and an extremely painful scene followed in the ante-room.

There was not a tithe of evidence to show that there had been a liaison between the accused and the murdered man.

[In another column appears a report of the second day's hearing.]

Tokyo, June 16.
Baron K. Otari, hero in the time of revolution and in the Japan-China War, died yesterday.

Tokyo, June 16.
Captain Momura of the South Pole exploration ship, Kaiman Maru, arrived here to-day.

His mission is to raise sufficient funds for a second attempt.

Tokyo, June 16.
The profits gained by the Manchurian Railway Co. during the semi-annual year, is 3,000,000 yen, showing a decrease of 1,000,000 yen as against the proceedings of the previous year.

This fall in business is ascribed to the outbreak of pest in Manchuria and to an increase of the interest in the Company's loans.

Singapore, June 16, 2.10 p.m.
In regard to the alleged defalcations made in the accounts of several rubber companies, including those of the Ayer Panas, by Mr. Gunn of Messrs. Gunn & Co., accountants and auditors, and who are secretaries of the above rubber company, the Deputy Prosecutor at Singapore is applying for summonses against the directors:—Messrs. W. H. Sims, S. W. Moorhouse, E. Kong Guan, and Lee Choon Guan, under section 218 of the Code.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, June 9, 6.25 p.m.
At the Imperial Conference, Sir Lewis Harcourt's proposal to create an Advisory Standing Committee of the Imperial Conference to consider matters of common interest was adversely criticized by several delegates.

Sir Lewis said he withdrew. A resolution was unanimously carried in favour of interchange visits of selected civil servants in order to acquire a knowledge of administrative work in other parts of the Empire.

London, June 10, 7.25 a.m.
A Brussels message states that M. Broqueville, Minister of Railways, has been entrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

London, June 10, 7.25 a.m.
A message from Calcutta says a Darjeeling correspondent interviewed the Dalai Lama, who, referring to the affairs in Tibet, says the Chinese have occupied the country and have posted a number of troops there.

He claims his countrymen have been oppressed and their affairs needlessly meddled with.

The present Chinese Amban is a strong man and has treated them very badly.

When the Lama's ministers despatched telegrams to the Waiwupu asking for better consideration at the hands of the Amban, their prayers were unheard.

London, June 10, 7.25 a.m.
A message to the "New York Times" says that 1,300 persons were killed in the Mexico City earthquake.

London, June 11, 7.15 a.m.
From Madrid it is reported that the Spanish Government have informed the Powers of their landing in Larache States.

The Moorish administration will be retained.

The French newspapers unanimously regret the landing, which, they declare, may possibly compromise the peace of Europe.

London, June 10, 5.40 p.m.
From Madrid comes a message that Spanish troops have occupied the Larache States in Morocco.

The Spanish advance into the Larache States is causing anxiety in France, as tending to complicate the international situation as well as enabling Germany to interpose with demands on her own behalf.

It is reported from the Spanish capital officially that the French forces in Morocco have entered Mequinez, after severe fighting in which heavy losses were sustained on both combating sides.

London, June 12th, 7.40 a.m.
A message from Tangier says the Spanish occupied Alcazar on the 10th. They were well received.

French newspapers continue to write lively protests against Spanish action and even forecast shadowy temporary rupture in diplomatic relations.

London, June 10, 5.40 p.m.
From Rome comes a message stating that in the Legislative Chamber Sen. Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, replying to criticisms on the foreign policy of the country, stated that Italy's interests were to maintain the existing balance of power in the Adriatic, and that the best means of attaining this was an immutable alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary.

Therefore Italy could not take any dangerous initiative as the Republicans suggested with the object of compelling Turkey to observe Article 23 of the Berlin Treaty with regard to the position of matters in Albania.

London, June 12th, 7.40 a.m.
Prince Oling and suite have left Moscow en route for the Coronation.

London, June 12th, 7.40 a.m.
The Japanese warships Kurama and Tone under Vice Admiral Shimamura arrived at Portland, where a magnificent assemblage of warships gathered prior to the naval review.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, June 12, 2.5 p.m.
A Madrid message states that the Moorish Government have protested against the occupation of Alcazar.

London, June 13, 7.20 a.m.
The armoured cruiser, Inflexible, which recently came into collision with the battleship Bellerophon, has been refloated after dock repairs.

The collision occurred on the 29th May when she was returning from manoeuvres outside Portland. A seven foot hole was torn in the Inflexible.

Repairs have been in progress night and day and they have been completed in record time.

London, June 13, 7.20 a.m.
The Spanish occupation of Larache and Alcazar has created ferment in France and is denounced as upsetting every agreement and paving the way to partition in Morocco.

London, June 12, 2.5 p.m.
A message from Constantinople states that foreign criticism of the Government policy in Albania, though at the outset resented as foreign intervention, has produced a strong impression.

Turkish newspapers are now moderating their language and favour consideration of any reasonable demands made by the Albanians.

London, June 13, 2.45 p.m.
A Paris message says the Senate discussed the Budget.

M. Caillaux, Finance Minister, estimated the deficit at £2,160,000 though the revenue would be increased by £7,200,000.

London, June 13, 2.45 p.m.
Shipowners are undisturbed by the reports of an international strike and declare it to be a mere flash in the pan.

It will possibly mean temporary inconvenience for poorer tramps, but will not affect the big lines.

London, June 14, 7.10 a.m.
From Southampton it has been announced that the international shipping strike will be commenced to-day.

London, June 14, 7.10 a.m.
From Washington it is reported that Secretary Nagel has stated that the International Fur Sealing Conference have been unable to agree as to the amount of compensation which shall be paid to Japan for abandoning the Pelagic Sealing.

It is stated reliably that the British and American representatives are inclined to yield to the demands of Japan but that Russia steadfastly refuses.

London, June 14, 7.10 a.m.
At a meeting of the shareholders in the Suez Canal in Paris, a resolution was passed authorising the borrowing of a sum of four million pounds sterling for the improvement of the canal.

London, June 14, 12.10 p.m.
Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. H. L. Samuel, the Postmaster General, said it was hoped that a parcel post service between England and North China would shortly be instituted via Siberia.

London, June 14, 12.10 p.m.
Telegrams received from Vienna and Athens declare that there are present indications of the end of Albanian revolt being imminent.

Turkey is prepared to grant an amnesty and to make political concessions if the Albanians submit.

London, June 15, 7.10 a.m.
The Union Castle Royal Mail crews at Southampton are demanding an increase of wages before signing on.

At Liverpool six hundred men have also refused to sign on unless increased wages are granted.

The signal for a general strike has not yet been given.

It is stated, however, that 150,000 seamen will be affected by the strike.

The shipowners at Liverpool have consented to receive a deputation of the men with a view to discussing the question of wages.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, June 14, 12.10 p.m.
General Moirier has established a garrison of 1,500 men at Mequinez.

London, June 14, 12.10 p.m.
The seamen's strike has been proclaimed at Amsterdam.

London, June 15.
The Foreign Office has published official reports from Sir Alexander Hosie regarding his recent investigations into the cultivation of the poppy in China.

Sir Alex. Hosie reports that he is satisfied that poppy cultivation has been suppressed in the Province of Szechuan and reduced by seventy-five per cent. in Yunnan (Yunnan?).

London, June 15, 2.15 p.m.
An official communique published in Constantinople grants ten days' grace to the insurgent Malissoris in Albania to submit to the surrender of arms with a view to peace.

An amnesty will be granted if they obey.

Also, in that event, Turkish grants amounting to ten thousand pounds sterling will be made towards the reconstruction of houses destroyed during the operations.

London, June 15, 2.15 p.m.
It is announced that the seamen's strike has been proclaimed in many British ports.

Speaking yesterday evening, Mr. Havelock Wilson, leader of the strike, said that the trouble will be confined to the United Kingdom, Belgium and Holland.

It is expected that some days will elapse before the strike will reach its maximum, as the men have been advised by the unions not to break outstanding engagements.

London, June 16, 7 a.m.
M. Crippi in the French Chamber yesterday said the Government intended to create a Shoreocean Army, to carry out reforms, to organise the police, restore the authority of the Sultan and to maintain commercial liberty.

When this has been accomplished General Moirier will then return with the troops after punishing those responsible for the murder of French soldiers last winter.

London, June 16, 7 a.m.
After many prolonged meetings of the French Cabinet the government has finally decided to practically abandon the whole scheme for the delimitation of the champagne country.

The government intend to leave the whole of the questions of fraud and wrongful descriptions, and their settlement to the district tribunals.

However, it appears that the decision is not unanimously supported by the ministry, and a crisis is considered imminent.

London, June 16, 7 a.m.
King George of Greece has signed a revised constitution for his country at Athens.

CHINESE NAVY.

Reorganisation Fund.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 15.
The Viceroy has just received a telegram from the Admiralty which says that for the last few years, a scheme has been on foot for the reorganization of the Chinese navy but owing to lack of funds, no attention has been paid to the reorganization of the Canton fleet of cruisers. As Canton is notorious for the prevalence of piracy and it has only just recovered from the effects of the recent revolt, the cost and the inner waterways should be properly patrolled by cruisers and gunboats.

The Admiralty has just laid down the construction of several shallow draught vessels which will be despatched to Canton as soon as they are launched. They will form auxiliaries to the Canton fleet.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Canton, June 9, 9 p.m.
H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has instructed the Tantai of the Constabulary to prohibit the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway from holding a second meeting on Sunday next in connection with the appointment of shareholders to the influential committee, with the object of assisting the president and vice-president of the railway against the Government's scheme in nationalising the railways.

Peking, June 9.
The Chinese in Mexico have telegraphed to Peking stating that over 300 Chinese have been murdered during the recent revolt.

They ask the Chinese Government to despatch warships to Mexico for their protection.

Mexico, June 9.
A severe earthquake has been experienced in Mexico City. Over ten Chinese houses have been destroyed.

Peking, June 9.
The Governor of Hunan has been summoned to proceed to Peking by the New Cabinet to consult upon important railway affairs.

Peking, June 9.
The foreign Ministers in Peking have requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to publish the nature of the recent disputes between Russia and China, and between Great Britain and China, so as to prevent any misunderstanding. Prince Ching is at a loss what to do.

Peking, June 9.
The Board of Finance proposes to introduce new five-cent coins in connection with the currency reform.

Peking, June 9.
The Governor of Hunan has telegraphed to Peking stating that gangs of banditti are infesting On Fa district, in Cheung-Sha prefecture, and Chin Po district, in Shan-Chow prefecture. Trouble may be anticipated.

Peking, June 9.
Prince Ching is very pleased with the action of the Co-operative Society formed by the members of the provincial assemblies in asking the Board of Justice to memorialise the Throne on their behalf, to the effect that the appointment of the President of the new Cabinet should not be made from Royalty, as he wants to resign his position.

He has repeatedly asked the Board of Justice to memorialise the Throne regarding the Co-operative Society's suggestions.

Peking, June 9.
The Prince Regent has instructed the President of the National Assembly to hurry on with the work of the new building for the National Assembly. It is expected that the building will be finished some time next year.

The Prince Regent also instructed the President to prevent the people from having a voice in constitutional reforms.

Peking, June 11.
The Cabinet Ministers have telegraphed to H.E. Liang Tun Yon to return to Peking at once.

It is reported that Yuan Shih Kai will be re-instated.

Peking, June 11.
A meeting of the Cabinet was held a few days ago to consider the time of repaying the capital to the shareholders when the Government takes over the control of the railways. It is the intention of the Cabinet Ministers to repay the shareholders of Hunan and Hupeli first and then the shareholders in Canton and Sze-chuan.

Peking, June 11.
The Government has instructed the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to inflict severe punishment on all desperadoes who may take part in opposing the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways.

Peking, June 11.
The New Director-General H.E. Tuan Fang, will leave for Hankow with his seal on the 13th inst.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 11.
The Governor of Hunan has telegraphed to Peking stating that the people have struck work, all the schools have been closed and the members of the Provincial Assembly have resigned in consequence of the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways.

Peking, June 11.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Chinese residents in Mexico to be calm. The Board stated in the telegram that the Mexican Minister in Peking has promised to give the Chinese protection and compensation.

Peking, June 11.
The Anti-Opium Commissioner proposes to introduce capital punishment in respect of serious opium offences. It is reported that those laws will be enforced shortly.

Peking, June 11.
The Prince Regent in a conversation with his Cabinet Ministers says that H.E. Shun, ex-Viceroy of Canton, is too obstinate and it is difficult to re-instate him.

Peking, June 12.
The Governor of Shan-tung has reported to Peking stating that a severe flood is raging in Kichow and a number of houses and paddy fields have been washed away. The Governor reported that he has already put aside funds to relieve the sufferers and has despatched troops to assist in the matter of reorganization.

Peking, June 12.
On receipt of the telegram from the Governor of Hunan to the effect that the people are in upon agitation against the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways and trouble may be anticipated, the new Cabinet is at a loss what to do.

Peking, June 12.
The Empress Dowager of China has instructed the Board of Finance to put aside \$5,000,000 towards the upkeep of her residence in the Summer Palace. The Board of Finance is at a loss what to do owing to the strain of the financial situation.

Peking, June 12.
The Cabinet Ministers have requested the Prince Regent to instruct Viceroy Li of Yunnan to the effect that the amicable settlement of the Pion-ma dispute means the protection of Mongolia.

Peking, June 12.
The Russian Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that the Russian troops stationed at Ili will shortly evacuate.

Peking, June 12.
Post offices for transacting postal matters have been established in Lau-chow, Chun-chow and Kam-chow in Kansu province.

Peking, June 12.
The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Peking reporting that the Russian Government is severely sending troops to the East. The Minister asked the Peking Government to prepare for emergencies.

Peking, June 13.
The Governor of Kirin will shortly be transferred. H.E. Na-tung strongly recommended Shi Shao Ki to take his post while Prince Tao is in favour of Ng Luk-ching.

Peking, June 13.
The Chinese Minister in Tokyo has telegraphed to Peking that all the members of his suite have discarded their queues and adopted foreign garb.

Peking, June 13.
Viceroy Li of Yunnan has telegraphed to Peking asking for a loan for the purpose of training the troops in Yunnan. A Cabinet meeting was held to consider the subject. A reply has now been sent to the Viceroy instructing him to raise the loan required from his province and with regard to the training of the troops the Viceroy must train them for the protection of the place and not to train them for foreign invasion.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 13.

The Board of Finance has instructed the various mints to turn out \$10,000,000 in coins, \$1,000,000 being for Nanking, \$2,000,000 each for Kwangtung and Fengtien, \$1,000,000 each for Szechuan and Hupoh.

Peking, June 13.

The President of the Board of Communications proposes to repay the capital to the shareholders half in money and half in Government bonds as soon as the Government have taken over the control of the railways.

Peking, June 13.

Mr. Chang Hsin, proposed to form a Sino-American Bank for the purpose of developing and promoting shipping interests in China.

The Board of Finance and Commerce are strongly in favour of the scheme.

Peking, June 13.

Prince Chun, the Special Commissioner to represent China at the Coronation of King George, has reached Berlin.

Shanghai, June 13.

Yesterday several hundreds of soldiers created a disturbance with the shop people at Hengchow. The police interfered and some of them were wounded. As a consequence the whole city has struck work.

Peking, June 14.

H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has memorialized the Throne, strongly recommending the appointment of H.E. General Liang Chai Kwong as Commander-in-Chief of all the newly drilled recruits in Kwangtung.

Peking, June 14.

Owing to ill health, the Viceroy of Chili has tendered his resignation.

An Imperial decree has been issued refusing the acceptance of his resignation and granting him one month's sick leave.

Peking, June 14.

The Chinese authorities at Ili have reported to Peking stating that the Russian mounted troops stationed near Ili, are drilling daily.

The inhabitants in the neighbourhood are panic-stricken and as a consequence, they have removed to other places for safety.

Peking, June 14.

The Co-operative Society formed by members of the various provincial assemblies has requested the Board of Justice to memorialize the Throne on their behalf on the use of foreign loans and also on the subject of cancelling the recent Anglo-Chinese Opium Treaty.

The Board of Justice has complied with the Society's request.

Peking, June 14.

The President of the Board of Finance intends to despatch a Special Salt Commissioner to Japan to investigate the salt trade with the view of nationalizing the salt trade in China.

Peking, June 14.

H.E. Chang Hsin, the promoter of the Sino-American Bank, was received in audience by the Prince Regent.

The Prince Regent personally discussed internal politics, foreign diplomatic questions, and the running of the Bank with H.E. Chang Hsin. The Prince Regent was strongly in favour of his suggestions.

Peking, June 15.

H.E. Liang Tun Yen, the newly appointed Foreign Minister in Peking, has telegraphed to the new Cabinet that he will return from America next month.

Peking, June 15.

Riots broke out at Kansu owing to the prohibition of the cultivation of opium poppy in the province. The prefect of Kau-liang at once despatched troops to maintain order.

Three rioters have been executed on the spot.

They were city, in consequence, went on strike.

Peking, June 15.

The Governor of Kwei-chow has telegraphed to the new Cabinet to the effect that the revolutionaries of Kwangtung have made arrangements with those of Kwei-chow for a rising.

Peking, June 15.

The Viceroy of Hupoh has telegraphed to Peking asking the Government to enquire from the Japanese Minister at Peking the reason for the prolonged stay of a Japanese cruiser at Hankow.

Peking, June 15.

Peking, June 15.

H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has telegraphed to Peking to the effect that as a consequence of the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways out of the commercial funds, the people made a run on the Taiching bank, the Communication bank, and the Government Specie Department and trouble may be anticipated. The people who have notes issued by the said banks have called for a refund in cash to the extent of two million dollars. The Viceroy asked for instructions.

The Viceroy also submitted the following propositions to the Government for consideration:—
(1) If the Government insists upon the nationalization of the railways, all capital subscribed must be refunded to the shareholders;
(2) If the Government agrees to withdraw the scheme, shareholders must be pressed to pay the third call on the capital.

Peking, June 15.

The Board of Communications intends to select 50 first grade students from Peking, Hankow, Shanghai and Foochow to study railway and postal affairs.

Peking, June 15.

The Board of Communications has memorialized the Throne to introduce bye laws governing the railways in China. The Throne has complied with the Board's request.

Peking, June 15.

Owing to the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways, the people in Hunan are in a state of excitement.

All the schools have been closed and the city is on general strike.

The situation is becoming critical.

All the foreigners have taken shelter in the Consulates.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at 10 A.M., Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. W. a son. [1186]

DEATHS.

HANCE.—On the 11th June, Charlotte Hance, widow of the late Harry Fletcher Hance, Ph. D., F.R.S., of U.B.M. Consular Service, China. [1191]

On 16th June, 11, at 7.10 a.m., at his residence, Buxey Lodge, Conduit Road, Sir Horace Charles Newcomb, Bart., Kt. Aged 71. [1192]

Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon.

All floral tributes to be sent to the Parslo Club, Elgin Street. [1195]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911.

THE LORDS' DEATH-BLOW.

(10th June.)

"This is the death blow to the House of Lords as many of us have known it for so long," said Lord Lansdowne in introducing his bill for the reform of the Upper House. So in reality it is, for the introduction of the noble lord's plan is the sign post in history, that the hereditary principle, which has from time immemorial, been a factor in the public life of the nation, has reached that stage when, in view of the exigencies of the times, it has become a thing discredited.

Under the new proposal the hereditary peer will be in the minority, being only a hundred strong in a total house of 346. The Crown will nominate a further hundred while one hundred and twenty will be elected outside. The number of bishops will be reduced to seven and ten Law Lords with

three princes make up the whole complement. Of the hundred lords to be elected by the peers each must have qualified by holding some administrative position in the country, even if only a chairman of quarter sessions. Such in brief outline is to be the composition of the House of Lords under Lord Lansdowne's scheme.

The new House the introducer claimed would in no way be partisan, and, under the regulations governing the nomination of peers by the Crown, it would be at all times assured that the House would represent current political opinion. If that be the case, to Lord Lansdowne will belong the credit of composing a legislative assembly which will accurately reflect the will of the country, a vast improvement on either of the present Houses where all are for the party and none are for the State. Naturally the government in view of the measure, which they are passing through the Lower House by the aid of a rapidly worked guillotine, cannot accept the noble Lord's bill. Lord Morley, replying on behalf of the government said: "We shall persist in pressing the Parliament Bill until we have got some security by statute that the supremacy of the House of Commons is to be unimpaired and unimpaired."

That is the attitude of the Liberal Government. The will of the majority in the House of Commons must prevail. That is what it means and that is what it is intended to mean. It is tantamount to a declaration that the two house principle is useless, as undoubtedly it is to a party such as the present heterogeneous caucus that is held together by the common aim of introducing revolutionary legislation for which it has received no mandate from the electorate. With Lord Lansdowne's scheme in force an Upper House without equal legislative powers, with the Commons, revolution will be impossible without the full assent of both houses and the nation will be more assured that its legislation has been passed by two assemblies, and not by an overwhelming conglomerate majority, and the flux of time as would be the case if the much lauded Veto Bill ever becomes law.

THE MOROCCAN
IMBROGLIO.

(12th June.)

Some time has passed since our article, dealing with the state of affairs in Morocco, appeared, and the gloomy prognostications contained therein seem in a fair way to be justified. The occupation of Larache by the Spanish has, we are informed, caused a great deal of anxiety in France, for no country better than the one that has the matter in hand can fully appreciate the difficulty that the uncalled for step of Spain has brought about. Morocco bids fair to take the place of Turkey in European politics, and for many years past has been a continual trouble to the Chancellories of the continent. The conference at Algiers seemed to have settled the vexed question for some time and it was thought that the future interference of the German Government had been effectually provided for by the convention that was drawn up at the time. This would have undoubtedly been the case so long as the Moroccan question was left in the hands of the French, but an unexpected factor has come into the problem by the intrusion of troops of Spanish nationality into the sphere of operation, and occupying Larache. The exact significance of the step is hard to find in view of the necessarily brief wording of the telegram, but from an inspection of the map it would appear that it was made to govern one of the principal lines of communication with Fez.

The possibilities of the situation may be summed up in a very few words. On the one hand Germany wishes to acquiesce in the new French activity, for which a plausible justification may be pleaded, and on the other hand the French announce that the sovereignty of the Sultan shall be maintained and that the existing treaties regarding the integrity of the Moroccan state should be respected. Prior to the commencement of the present campaign the European press

gave several warnings to the French government of the grave dangers attending the attempts of the enthusiastic colonial party to involve the country in the Moroccan venture. The warning was disregarded and France stands in a most deplorable position.

The Monie Cabinet is weak and hardly in a position to resist the Colonial party and its organs, and home affairs are in a troubled condition—so much so that the ministry may fall at any time. If the advance upon Fez had turned out to be an easy promenade the affair might have ended well and without any difficulty of an international character having arisen. Such however was not to be the case and it now looks as if a period of new quarrels was about to commence and the international situation again beset with grave perils.

That Germany will stand idly by and watch with complacency the progress of her neighbour towards ascendancy in Northern Africa, no one, who has noted the trend of modern affairs, will for one moment believe. The action of the German government in 1905 has not yet been forgotten and it is certain that, if matters proceed on the present lines, it will not long before England will have also to take an active part in preventing the growth of Teutonic influence to her own disadvantage.

LAMENTABLE IGNORANCE.

(13th June.)

The present Imperial Conference seems to be doing more good than any of its predecessors, more especially in the way of making suggestions, which will tend to the better administration of the affairs of the Empire. In fact a mild species of devolution seems to be in their and uniformity of government throughout the length and breadth of the British Dominions seems to be a bright cloud, at present, no bigger than a man's hand, but with possibilities of expansion which will without doubt militate for the common weal.

It is only necessary to view the various resolutions, which have been passed by this august body, to see that a keen interest is being taken by the Colonies in the affairs of empire and it is to that interest, in the absence of other ties, than mere sentiment, that we must look to the unification of a people sprinkled all the globe over, with many things in common, and many local needs, which are not fully realised by the central governing body in London. It is consequently pleasing to note that the Imperial Conference has passed a resolution that selected Civil servants should interchange visits for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of administrative work in places that to all intents and purposes are terra incognita to the many officials entrusted with colonial affairs in London, who have never been beyond the "White Walls of Albion." It is futile to blind our eyes to the fact that, though it is not recognised by Parliament, the government and its policies are in the hands of the permanent officials, men who, however estimable, through lack of opportunity, to obtain personal knowledge, are out of sympathy with the needs of the Colonies. One has only to take for an example the manner in which that vexed question, Hongkong's military contribution, has hung fire for a number of years. As far back as the time when Mr. J. Chamberlain held the secretaryship, proposals for the modification of the methods for raising this annual subscription were made. They are still proposals and their remaining in the embryo stage is due, we venture to assert, to the fact that the permanent official is out of sympathy with, and stupidly ignorant of the needs of this colony save perhaps some hazy idea that the outpost of Empire does exist, does require to be garrisoned and does grumble at the means adopted to raise a portion of the cost of military upkeep.

If our brief summary of the limited knowledge of the permanent officials is correct, one would think that they would be disposed to learn, in their lamentable ignorance, on the advice of the people on the spot. But even this is not the case. No one, in their eyes, save the man at home, is able to fully realize the local needs of any colony. The dependancies do not know what is good for them—only mother does and mother in her fond blindness has been responsible for more maladministration than could have been the case if the precocious advice of her growing children had been adopted. The interchange of officials throughout the Empire should tend to remove the dust from the eyes of the home civil servant, the charm of perspective will vanish in the close insight into colonial matters, and a saner administration of affairs of Empire should take the place of the annoying procrastination that marks present day colonial government from London.

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WESTERN CAPITAL AND
CHINA.

(14th June.)

An event of far-reaching importance to English influence and prestige in China, and consequently to China itself, is the formation of a powerful banking syndicate, whose aim is to assist in financing the innumerable public works and private enterprises that are positively crying out for help in this part of the world. The scheme is being backed up by several European firms, who appear to realise that the superficial poverty of China is due not only to the conservatism of the powers that be, but also to the singular poverty of the masses. While it cannot be denied that even at present there is much wealth in the Celestial Empire, it is in the hands of a few and, were it investigated, it would be found that the wealth per capita would be probably the lowest in the world of civilized or semi-civilized peoples in spite of the fact that China is replete with natural resources, which may, if developed on right lines, prove to be as valuable as those of America.

The problem of the development of China's trade, during the next decade, has been the worry of many able financiers, who have endeavoured to find even the approximate amount of capital required. The total, even for ten years' working, is found to be incalculable and the amount of money necessary for perpetuating development is beyond all comprehension. The Empire is so vast, and its natural resources so great, that the scope for remunerative employment of capital is beyond computation.

The educated Chinese are aware of this, and would view with appreciation the removal of existing restrictions on the operation of foreign capital, for no one is more fully cognizant of the fact that China cannot, and never will be able to supply the immense amount of money necessary to exploit her means of wealth production. The Imperial Government is very chary about granting foreigners concessions and their aim has been to keep the mineral resources under their direct control, but this does not necessarily mean that foreign capital is not desired by the educated masses; on the other hand it is becoming more and more desired. It is to meet this desire that the new syndicate has been formed and it is expected that providing reasonable care is taken, satisfactory profits will be earned.

The departure is a recognition of the fact that the western world is alive to the needs of the Orient and that capital is awaiting an invitation to help China better itself. The obstacle which blocks the path to a successful rejuvenation of China's industrialism seems to be that innate suspicion of the foreigner and the inherent characteristic of the Chinese—procrastination. Had they taken Time by the forelock they would even now be reaping handsome profits from their perspicacity, but now Time has had to come to them and by the slow processes of education leads them into the paths of industrial progress.

Old established institutions in the East have their own method of dealing with the dilatory Chinese and it is without doubt due to their patience that they have established such a firm footing. The new organisation has yet to acquire that gift. The men already appointed have had con-

siderable experience and so long as the methods pursued are not inimical to the safeguards already brought into being by institutions, which realized the necessity of adequate protection, there can be little fear but that success should follow the new venture. All that is necessary is to realise that even in China "All is not gold that glitters" and that the wisest discrimination is imperative upon those who seek to benefit the Oriental on Western lines.

WASTE PAPER?

(15th June.)

A despatch from our Canton correspondent of yesterday would seem to throw a peculiar light on the negotiations between the English and Chinese Government, with regard to the suppression of the opium traffic between India and the Celestial Empire. The information, if true, that the Canton Viceroy is contemplating the establishment of an opium farm can come as no surprise to those who take a keen interest in this great international question, and in fact has been suspected by some for quite a long time. As it will be remembered, on the signing of the Anglo-Chinese Opium Treaty, the Canton opium monopoly was abolished and no doubt the abolition of this means of providing revenue, this sacrifice of a source of annual income to the provincial treasury, was taken as a convincing proof of China's bona fides. Everyone, though cognizant of the inherent duplicity of the Sons of Heaven, could not but believe that China was in absolute earnest, when she expressed a keen desire to do away with an evil, which she claimed was sapping the vitality of the Empire's manhood.

There seems to be little doubt as to the Viceroy's intentions in this matter, for our correspondent says explicitly, that he has instructed the Taitai for the Promotion of Industries, to find merchants well versed in the traffic, who will be able to give good advice as to the running of a farm. On the face of it, preparations have been begun in real earnest and that fact makes us pause to ask, what are the intentions of the Chinese Government; is it about to break faith with Britain? It cannot surely be suggested that the farm is merely a temporary measure, and, that in due course under the treaty, it will be closed. No one would credit the Chinese with such a foolhardy under-taking.

From those who should be in the know, we learn that the suppression of gambling has proved a serious loss in revenue to the Canton government and the consideration of the re-establishment of an opium monopoly is solely to make up this deficit. That may not be the case, but even if it be so the excuse is no justification. Ethically it is wrong, for it is the fostering of one vice in place of another, in order that the exchequer shall not suffer, and politically it appears to be an indication that the Anglo-Chinese Treaty, so far as the second party is concerned, is not worth the paper it is written on. It might not be a breaking of the letter, but it would be disregarding the spirit of the agreement and we venture to assert it can only be with the full cognisance of the Peking authorities, for we cannot think that the Canton Viceroy would take such a step on his own responsibility.

In the event of our information being true it belittles the British Government to re-consider their position. The establishment of a new opium monopoly would tend to increase facilities for the obtaining of the drug and even its wholesale distribution throughout the district where the farm is operative and we wonder whether there is not a deep laid plot on the part of the officials to corner the production, by causing the Indian government to make a reluctant sacrifice of their share of the trade, and, having obtained a complete monopoly, to foster it for the purposes of revenue, irrespective of the morality of the proceeding.

CHINA'S TEA TRADE.

(10th June.)

As far back as March last the "Englishman" of Calcutta stated that the Chinese Government was contemplating the protection of the tea industry, by preventing the importation of this commo-

dity from other countries, and by reducing export duties on the home production. The means of preventing the importing of the leaf has not been made clear, up to the present, but the Russian and Indian trades have recognised this as a serious menace. In objecting to suggested prohibition or burdensome taxation—which ever course may be taken—India appears to be in the most favourable position, for she has never placed any impost on Chinese tea sent to her, amounting to some five or six millions pounds weight in the course of a year. India therefore has the means of forcible retaliation, should China carry out her proposals, but Ceylon has no effective answer. Through the influence of the planting community, Chinese and all other teas are virtually shut out by a tax of 4d. per lb., designed to preserve the integrity of its own produce and to prevent blending prior to shipment. In other words Ceylon to preserve the absolute purity of its output has erected a barrier against the import of Chinese tea, and by so doing has created a precedent which, at least on superficial examination, would seem to justify China in placing some obstacle in the path of the trader, who seeks a market in the Orient for his Ceylon product.

The second part of the policy is designed to actively encourage the export of tea from China, and it is possible that this direct aid to the export trade will tend to increase business. The history of China's tea trade is a sad one. Originally it held the complete monopoly when good prices ruled and when the products of Ceylon were yet unknown. Even up to 1870, China supplied to Great Britain over 125,000,000 lbs. or 78 per cent. of the total consumption and in the short space of thirty-one years the export of the tea to the United Kingdom dropped with a run to just over 10.14 millions or 3.12 per cent. of the total trade. It has also had to stand by and watch Indian and Ceylon products steadily encroach on its good business in America while even China's best customer—the Russian merchant, so impressed by the character of the British tea, is taking them at the rate of sixty million pounds per annum.

The Chinese government cannot face this state of affairs with equanimity much longer. It has itself to blame for the imposition of export duties, for the short-sighted purpose of obtaining immediate revenue, was nothing short of the absolute stifling of an industry which thirty years ago held a world's monopoly. Take for instance China's tea trade with England. Besides the English import tax of 5d. per lb., China before the tea leaves her shores extracts another 2d. so that every lb. of Chinese tea in England has been subjected to governmental imposts of 7d. per lb. as against fivepence on competing teas. We cannot blame the Empire's authorities for endeavouring to remedy matters but we think the goose, that laid the golden eggs, is beyond resurrection and it would be better to turn to some other bird in the poultry yard for means of acquiring wealth. No one knows better than China, her own possibilities, and it would be infinitely better for her to turn her attention to new branches of commerce, instead of making futile attempts to patch up a trade, that is passing from her with great rapidity. There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. That is also true of nations. China's chances are not all gone. Tea is only one out of many and the experience gained over tea should be a fitting training to enable the officials of the Celestial Empire to evolve a better business administration.

THE HARBOUR
COLLISION.

In the account we gave in our columns, yesterday, of the ferry boat collision we stated that the number of those drowned was not known.

Even yet it is not certain how many have lost their lives, but from inquiries this morning we hear not more than seven. The body of a woman were recovered late last night near Yau-mat and this morning three bodies of male persons were picked up.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Loyal Resolution.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held Thursday afternoon in the Council Chamber, when there were present:

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick John Dendry, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
H. E. Major-General Anderson, C.B.

Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, (Registrar-General).
Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Eden.
Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.
Sir Francis Pigott.

Mr. H. J. Gompertz.
Hon. Dr. Atkinson.
Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

His Excellency said:—Gentlemen.—The Legislative and Executive Councils are assembled this afternoon in order to approve a draft address which we propose to send on the day of the Coronation of His Majesty, as a loyal address from this colony. The resolution, as proposed, reads as follows:—

The Executive and Legislative Councils and judges of Hongkong, on behalf of Your Majesty's subjects in the Colony, beg most humbly to offer their loyal and respectful congratulations to you on the occasion of the Coronation of Your Majesty as King and Emperor and of Her Majesty Queen Mary. We pray that the event which is celebrated to-day may inaugurate a long and glorious reign for Your Majesties and an era of happiness, prosperity, and honourable peace for Your Majesty's Kingdom and Empire.

That, gentlemen, is, roughly speaking, in the same terms as the telegram which was sent to King Edward the Seventh on his Coronation. I move that this address be telegraphed on 22 June next. (Applause).

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes seconded.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said: Sir.—On behalf of my unofficial colleagues and the British section of the community, I have the honour to support the resolution just proposed by Your Excellency. In doing so I am assured we not only all sincerely and loyally agree with the telegram it is now proposed to despatch to His Majesty on the occasion of his Coronation, but we also fully endorse Your Excellency's wish in moving the resolution. To us, members of one of the most distant outposts of the British Empire, the personality of His Majesty must have an especial attraction. A capable Naval Officer, having such an intimate knowledge of the needs of his over-seas possessions, His Majesty to the full realises the importance of his great estate. From year to year we see the bonds which bind the scattered sections of our Empire tightening and strengthening. His Majesty himself has done much to bring about this happy condition of affairs. There are some of us here to-day who remember seeing His Majesty in the Far East when on his first long voyage. Since then he has visited all the great and many of the smaller dependencies of his realm. While shortly for the first time in history a reigning sovereign in his character of Emperor of India, will present himself to his loyal subjects in that part of his Empire. We are sure from the great interest His Majesty has always shown in his Overseas territories and the sympathy he has invariably displayed in their welfare, that the links between us will be made yet stronger during his reign. His Majesty has entered into a goodly heritage, and we trust and pray that many long and happy years of glorious peace lie before His Majesty and his Royal Consort. (Applause).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, also in support of the resolution, said: Sir.—On behalf of my unofficial colleagues on the Legislative Council, and the various communities which we represent, I most respectfully support the resolution which you have just proposed.

His Majesty's subjects of all races resident in this colony, yield to no one in their unwavering loyalty and devotion to the British Crown, and though thousands of miles separate this little isle of ours from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, this distance serves but to intensify our great reverence and affectionate attachment to our Most Gracious Sovereign the King. In common with many of our brethren and fellow subjects throughout the vast British Empire we are looking forward with intense happiness and joy to the auspicious day when His Majesty will assume the full title and dignity of the Crown. We are glad indeed to have this special opportunity to-day to express in this Council our sentiments and our united congratulations to their Majesties the King and Queen, and we are gratified to find that all the different communities, including the large and important community of Chinese, who fully participate in our sentiments, are joining with us most heartily in all our rejoicings, and in wishing Their Majesties a long, happy and glorious reign. (Applause).

Sir Francis Pigott, the Chief Justice, said: Your Excellency: On behalf of His Majesty's Judges I have to thank Your Excellency for giving us this opportunity of joining with the Councils of this Colony in presenting this loyal address to His Majesty. (Applause).

His Excellency: Gentlemen: I move the resolution which stands in my name, and which I have read to you. I shall have great pleasure in confirming by letter this telegram, which is sent on the 22nd, and in transmitting to Their Majesties the loyal speeches which have been made by the Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive Council and the Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council. The words which have fallen from both of them, I am sure, will be endorsed most heartily and cordially by every member of this community. (Applause). We are all looking forward with anticipation, well-placed anticipation, that the reign of His Majesty King George the Fifth will be glorious in the annals of our country. There is no more loyal community, I am convinced, in the whole of the British Empire than this colony of Hongkong. We are making every preparation to celebrate the glorious event of the Coronation litigiously in this colony, and the celebrations which we purpose to carry out on that day will not be merely outward manifestations but will convey the heart-felt loyalty of all sections of this community to the Throne which unites the Empire in common bonds. (Applause).

I move the resolution which stands in my name.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the Council was adjourned since die.

SHIPBUILDING AT TAI-KOO DOCKYARD.

The keel plate of the coasting steamer which is being built for the South Manchuria Railway Company, has now been laid down, and work is proceeding rapidly on the building berth.

We observe also that the powerful twin screw tug and salvage steamer which the Tai-koo Co. are building for service at their dockyard is now nearing completion and will be launched within a week or two. This craft will rank as one of the most powerful and up to date tugboats in the East, the vessel having been designed for an indicated horse power of 1,400.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH ORGAN, KOWLOON.

A noticeable feature in Coronation Week will be the Service of the Dedication of the Windows and Opening of the New Organ of the Kowloon Church. This Service will be held on Saturday, June 24th, at 4.30 p.m. The Windows representing the Nativity and the Resurrection are the gift of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and the dedication will be performed by the Bishop of Victoria. The Organ by Messrs. J. W. Walker and Son, London, was provided by donation last year and will be opened by Mr. E. J. Chapman. There are just a little more incidental expenses connected with the Organ which it is hoped will be fully met at the Opening Service.

CORONATION DAY.

The Reception.

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made in connection with the fete in the Public Gardens which will follow His Excellency the Governor's reception at Government House on the evening of Thursday, June 22nd, the Celebrations Committee will be glad if all who propose to attend the reception will be good enough to sign their names on lists which are being provided for this purpose.

The lists will be available for signature at the places mentioned below; they will be collected on the afternoon of the 21st June, and will be subsequently bound in one volume and presented to His Excellency as a memento of the occasion.

Gentlemen who will be accompanied by ladies are requested to indicate this when signing, e.g., "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," "Mr., Mrs. and Miss Brown," (or, as the case may be).

The lists will be available for signature on June 15th, at:—The Hongkong Club, Messrs. Brewer, the Club Germania, the Club Lusitano, the Banks, the Tung Wa Hospital, the Peak Club, Messrs. Lane and Crawford, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Messrs. Watson and Co., the Chief Justice's Clerk's room, the hotels.

The sheets contain spaces for 10 names, and will be sent to any firm which applies for them to one of the secretaries of the Committee.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Thursday, 22nd June.

At 8 a.m.—There will be a Review of the Troops and a Naval Contingent in Happy Valley and a march past; after which there will be a drum head service. The Naval Contingent and Troops will then march to Barracks along Queen's Road East, turning down by the Naval Yard, along the Praya, up Pedder Street, Queen's Road Central to Garden Road.

At 11 a.m.—There will be a Coronation Service in St. John's Cathedral.

At noon, the Fleet and the Military Saluting Battery will fire a salute.

At 12.15.—There will be a public meeting at the City Hall to endorse the telegram of congratulation to Their Majesties from the community.

During the day, the children of the Colony will be entertained. The address of His Excellency the Governor will be read, and medals will be distributed.

At 8.30 p.m.—His Excellency the Governor will be "at Home" at Government House, to residents in the Colony.

The Public Gardens will be open to the guests attending the reception.

Band of the "K.O.Y.L.I." Pipes of the 126th Baluchis.

At 9.30 p.m. there will be a display of fireworks by the Japanese residents in the Gardens.

The Fish Lantern Procession will leave Bowring Canal at 8 p.m. and, passing along Albany Road, will enter the Gardens at 10.15.

The men-of-war in the Harbour will illuminate from 9 to 11 p.m.

Chinese fireworks at 8 p.m. on the Parade Ground and opposite the Hongkong Club.

There will be races and fireworks at Tai-po, Aberdeen, Cheung Chau, and Tai O.

Friday 23rd June.

Lantern Illumination of the City and Kowloon from 9 to 11.30 p.m.

The Fish Lantern Procession will leave Bowring Canal at 8 p.m.

9 to 9.20. "K.O.Y.L.I." Tattoo—Hongkong. Khattack Dance; 126th Baluchis—Kowloon.

9.20 to 9.45. Searchlight display by the men-of-war in the Harbour.

9.45. Fire Dragon Boat. 11 to 11.30. "God Save the King," fireworks in the Harbour, bonfires on the Kowloon Hills, illumination of the men-of-war, Band of the "K.O.Y.L.I." Pipes of the 126th Baluchis. Band of the 8th Rajputs, at Kowloon.

Saturday 24th June.

At 8 p.m. Chinese Fireworks on the Parade Ground, and opposite the Hongkong Club.

CHOLERA IN THE STRAITS.

Manila Precautions.

The following official communications have been published in Manila:—

"Advice received here from the American consul at Singapore are that a medical inspection be made on all vessels sailing from Penang island, Straits Settlements, to the Philippine islands, owing to the existence of cholera on that island."

Upon the receipt of letters forwarded to Hongkong on the steamer Tean by Dr. Carroll Fox, chief quarantine officer of the Philippines, all vessels sailing from that port for the Philippine islands will be required to call at Mariveles and land all steerage passengers and persons usually travelling steerage. All such passengers will be subjected to a quarantine detention of seven days, dating from the time of completing the disinfection at Hongkong at which time the passengers are bathed and all their effects disinfected under the supervision of a representative of the quarantine service.

This includes not only steamers coming direct from Hongkong but those that make Hongkong a port of call previous to their call at Manila, if storage passengers have had liberty in Hongkong.

One of the chief reasons for these precautions is to prevent the admittance of persons from plague infected ports in the vicinity of Hongkong who in order to escape the quarantine imposed on boats coming from Amoy travel to Hongkong and embark from that port.

A CHINESE COURT DAY.

An interesting account has been received through Reuter's Agency from Peking of the Grand Audience of the Empress Dowager to ladies representing the foreign Legations.

This was the first occasion on which foreign ladies have been invited into the innermost and sacred Imperial quarters of the Forbidden City. It was in the nature of a Chinese Court. The ladies' party started from the British Legation, Lady Jordan leading, and all riding in green chairs.

In one of the reception rooms they were met by several high Chinese Court ladies and conducted to the Imperial presence.

As they proceeded towards the Palace, there appeared a group of magnificently-attired Princesses, who stood in a semi-circle, and, as the foreign ladies approached, formed two lines and led the way to the Throne. Here the Dowager Empress was seated on a raised dais. The baby Emperor was on a smaller throne by her side.

The foreign ladies advanced into the chamber and curtsied. Three steps farther and another curtsy was given, and a third when three steps farther on again. The Empress Dowager smiled at them from her throne of the Throne. Here the Dowager Empress was seated on a raised dais. The baby Emperor was on a smaller throne by her side.

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CHINESE STOWAWAYS.

To Australia.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT, Canton, June 13.)

It is reported that the Chinese Consul General in Australia has written to the Canton Viceroy respecting the inhuman business of bringing stowaways into the Commonwealth, pursued by certain treacherous and barbarous Chinese. During the last two decades, the Government of the Commonwealth had been enforcing an Exclusion Act against Chinese aliens. At that time Chinese were allowed to land after payment of the poll tax, the tax varying from ten to several tens of pounds, it depending into what State the Chinese labourers wished to enter.

After the lapse of ten years, the annual influx of Chinese increased, and the Government was forced to introduce some more drastic measures against the entry of Chinese into Australia. One steamer was allowed to take one alien passenger only into Australia, if she carried 500 tons of Chinese merchandise.

In 1901, the Labour Party of Australia demanded that the Government should revise the Exclusion Act against Chinese labourers, and the revision of the act resulted in almost barring all Chinese labourers from gaining a footing on the shores of the British Protectorate.

Since then, Chinese labourers are not allowed to land unless they can understand at least 50 words of any European language on the examination. Chinese who have been to Australia before, and who wish to return to China, must apply for the certificates of return from the Customs, and pay fees for the same. The certificates of return must be duly signed by the Customs Authorities, with photos and finger-prints of the holders attached. The applicants for these certificates must find some Europeans to stand surety for them.

On their return to the Commonwealth, from China, they must either show the

Certificates of Return or those showing that they are naturalized subjects in Australia.

In recent years, some cruel and treacherous Chinese merchants have been carrying on an inhuman trade aiding and abetting Chinese stowaways in gaining entrance into Australia with the assistance of the crew or other hands of steamers bound for Australia.

They generally extort something over one thousand dollars from each stowaway, to guarantee his or her successful landing in Australia.

In order to avoid the detection of the stowaways during the voyages, or the discovery of them by the Customs officers on the steamers, on arrival the stowaways are generally hid in the cargo holds or coal bunkers, with a very small opening to admit fresh air. The voyage lasts for over twenty days, and during all that time, the unfortunate people are not able to walk or sit freely. Very often,

They become ill, and their legs become too weak to support their bodies. Some may die, as a result, on the way and the corpses are removed and buried at sea by the crew, so as to shut off all means of discovery. The aiders of the stowaways have repeatedly been discovered by the Customs officers, and imprisoned with subsequent deportation.

Sometimes the stowaways may, by mere luck, get ashore, but in the end, they are discovered and placed in prison besides being subject to a fine of £100, and subsequent deportation.

According to the Consul-General, the stowaways generally come from Sun Ning, Sun Wui, Hui Ping, Yun Ping, Hoiung Shan, Nam-hoi, Pun U, Shan Tak, Ko Yiu, and Si Wui districts in the Kwong Tung Province.

The head quarters of the aiders of stowaways are, it is reported, in Hongkong, where they are doing a flourishing, but disgraceful and inhuman business. In the opinion of the Consul-General, there are

As Many Risks attending the voyage of the stowaways as destitution, or dangers of discovery that they have to face, even if they manage to get ashore. Moreover the prices of food stuffs in Australia are many times

dearer than those obtainable in China, and chances are very small for a Chinese labourer to earn a livelihood in the Commonwealth.

The Consul-General asks the Viceroy to instruct his junior officials throughout the province to issue notifications on the subject for general information of the people, who may have a mind to seek their "fortune" by coming to Australia, and to advise them not to fall into the traps of the swindlers, and torturers of mankind. The Consul-General also requests the Viceroy to write to the Hongkong native press, asking them to publish his letter in their respective papers as a warning to the would-be stowaways.

SILVER.

London, May 13.

The following extracts are taken from the latest circular on the silver market issued by Samuel Montagu and Co.:—"The conditions attaching to the Chinese new currency loan appear to have many loopholes for dispute, and the fact that before money is to be forthcoming the scheme of currency reform must be approved by all parties concerned, suggests that considerable delay must occur, even if nothing more serious happens. It is very probable, notwithstanding denials, that the disturbances in Mexico have restricted the output to some extent. Whatever differences may exist as to politics in that country, all thinking men must agree that the mineral wealth had better remain for the present in nature's storehouse within the area of disturbance."

The Options in Silver, which are dealt in frequently in Bombay, often account for otherwise perplexing movements of silver. We are informed, under date April 22, that a large amount of silver which arrived that week in Bombay was refused by the "bulls" as being a day too late for the settlement, and the dispute had not been adjusted when the mail left, but doubtless will end as usual in the bars being accepted. Since we last addressed you the silver market has been very steady—especially the forward price, which has not varied more than 1-16d. The steadiness is attributed rather to limited supplies than the demand, which was chiefly for the Indian bazaars, where the off-take has risen to 170 bars a day and the stock is reduced to 15,400 bars. The

Stock in Shanghai is about £3,500,000 in value. On the 9th inst., and to-day, the premium on forward silver was only 1-16d. There has not been so slight a difference for seven months. We attribute this principally to easy money; there is still an abundance of cash silver. The quotation to-day for cash is 3-16d. and that for two months 1-8d. above that fixed a week ago."

The movements in the spot and forward prices of bar silver from day to day during the week have been as follows:—

Cash. Two Months.

May 6 24 9-16 24 11-16
" 8 24 9-16 24 11-16
" 9 24 9-16 24 5-8
" 10 24 1-2 24 5-8
" 11 24 5-8 24 11-16
" 12 24 11-16 24 3-4

VERY DRY.

Pat was ill, and the doctor had to be called in. On examining him the medical man commanded him to stay in bed. At the same time he promised to send along a bottle of medicine, and instructed Pat's wife to take her husband's temperature when resting for the night.

Next day the doctor called again and asked the good lady how her husband was.

"Oh, shure, he's alroight," answered she.

"Alright! Did you take his temperature?"

"Share oi couldn't," said Bridget, "the thermometer wouldn't work, but oi put the barometer on him an' it sed 'Very dry,' so oi giv Pat a quart of good ale, an' he's better an' gone to wurruk this mornin'."

Consul for Chili.

Sonhor J. Gnanon Oh. Gonzalez de Bernado, Consul for Chile, leaves next week for six weeks' holiday in Japan.

Sonhor R. Ramos will act as Consul for the time being.

BOWLS.

Police Lose to Kowloon.

On Saturday afternoon the police were at home to the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, when a most enjoyable friendly game was played. Kowloon proved the superior team but only in the last rink, for in the first two the police were leading 10 points. However in the last rink the visitors retrieved the game, winning by six points. The scores are as follows:—

Kowloon.

H. Shires	0
A. G. P. Ho	0
C. Alexander	0
A. Ramsay (skip)	18
Grant	0
Muir	0
Hall	0
Gow (skip)	18
R. Hunter	0
S. Gray	0
J. McDonald	0
D. Harvey (skip)	28

04

Police.

G. C. H. Grant	0
J. J. Watt	0
J. Grant	0
R. Fenton (skip)	22
Watt	0
Baker	0
Langley	0
S. Stuart (skip)	24
Glendinning	0
W. Sullivan	0
McHardy	0
McLennan (skip)	12

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LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. Tournament.

The final stages of the Hongkong Cricket Club's Tennis tournament, which has been postponed practically a month on account of the rainy weather, is gradually drawing to a conclusion.

In the Professional Pairs Chpts., Brierley and Crawford, R.G.A., (Army) beat C. Willson and C.B. Johnson (Law) in the final by 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.

In the Single "B" class semi-final Lieut. H. G. Paris, R.N. (res. 3/5) beat A. A. Claxton (owes 15): 6-0, 6-1. The semi-final in Singles "A" class will be played to-day by H. Hancock (owes 30/4) and P. H. Klimanek (owes 30/4).

League Matches.

Craigengower v. Y.M.C.A. The Y.M.C.A. scored a big victory over the Craigengower in the League on Saturday, the margin in their favour being 31 games. The scores are as follows, the Y.M.C.A. players' names being first:—

Hickling and Joseland beat Tappin and J. Braga 9-2, beat Lammett and Rose 10-1, beat Bass and E. Braga 9-2; Shoroy and Williams beat Tappin and J. Braga 6-5, beat Lammett and Rose 7-4, beat Bass and E. Braga 7-4; Vivasah and Vivonsh beat Tappin and J. Braga 6-5, lost to Lammett and Rose 3-8, beat Bass and E. Braga 8-3. The totals were: Y.M.C.A. 65 games, Craigengower C. C. 34 games.

THE FRENCH CHAPEL.

In Canton.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT, Canton, June 14.)

The French Consul at Shameen has written to the Viceroy requesting that the authorities at Panshan should be instructed to give protection to the French missionaries there, as the French chapel is in the vicinity of the place where in the recent riots so many properties were demolished.

On receipt of the dispatch, the Viceroy instructed the authorities accordingly.

COMPANY MEETING.

China and Manila Steamship Company.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the China and Manila Steamship Company was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Shaw, Tomes and Co., last Saturday at noon.

Mr. C. A. Tomes presided, and there were present Mr. H. P. White, Dr. J. W. Noble (consulting committee), Messrs. A. S. Ellis, R. Hancock, A. G. Gordon, C. Klinek, A. Cordeiro, Fung Shi Wah, K. Sneye, H. F. Campbell, Ribeiro, A. Osorio and A. Tomperley (secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, —The Report and Accounts have been before you for some days, and unless you wish otherwise we will dispense with reading them. I should first of all explain that we are very late in holding our Meeting this year, because the Accounts were more complicated than usual, and we had to await the passing of the Report of the Philippines S.S. Co. which occurred only on the 23rd May. As the Philippines Co. only shared in less than two months' working of the steamers last year we make our usual comments at this China and Manila Meeting, but in future it will be more appropriate perhaps if this were done at the Meeting in Manila.

The past year's working is a very severe set-back to the Company. The first few months were bad enough, but matters grew worse as the year went on until finally, deeming it imperative to make a change of some kind, we put before you the scheme of transferring the steamers to the American flag, a measure that had been for some time under consideration. It is early yet to say what the ultimate outcome is to be, but we have stayed the outflow of the Company's funds, and can we but maintain the present degree of improvement and receive a full demonstration of the encouragement we have been led to expect at the hands of our good friends, the American Authorities, we shall soon return to the pleasant days of adequate depreciation and appropriate dividends. The scheme was put before shareholders and approved unanimously in August last, and the transfer took place in November. One incident in this connection which we deplored very much was the enforced discharge of the old ship's officers, some of whom had served the Company long and well, and the financial position of the Company was not such as to warrant any very liberal allowances to the retiring men. Their behaviour was admirable, however, and as far as we know they have now all obtained useful employment.

The expenses of the transfer much exceeded anything we contemplated. Renewed docking shortly after the ships had received their annual overhaul, alterations to comply with the American inspection laws, licence and registration fees, legal expenses, inaugural trips in Philippine ports &c., all came to the considerable sum of over \$36,000.

Our inter-island earnings, to which we must mainly look for a justification of the change of flag, were inconsiderable at first, but are now much better and are approaching the main line receipts. Government assistance has not taken tangible form yet, but we know on the highest authority that our endeavours are appreciated; the Government want our boats on the run, and they are going to give us all the encouragement and direct support they properly can. Government cargo and passengers are under old contracts until next month, and then we shall hope to see a realization of the promises made, and in these promises, Gentlemen, we have the utmost confidence. We have an earnest now of what we may expect in the shape of an allowance for carrying the U. S. Mail between Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and shall receive a payment of P600,000—on this account on July 1st, and later perhaps something more, until such time as we begin to feel the benefit of the Government contract work in August.

The boats are well kept up and are in excellent order, and do their work well, but there is no disguising the fact they are ten years old. Although written

down to half their original cost, when we can afford it, we shall not be able to avoid the subject of further depreciation. Trade generally between here and Manila is decidedly dull, and shows no elasticity. The Payne Act was a blow to the transshipment trade for American goods. We had a little leaven in our loaf recently when we heard of a decision by the U.S. Court of Customs Appeal that the definition of direct shipment between the U.S. and Philippines did not restrict the carriage of cargo to one bottom, but all action pursuant to this decision is suspended pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the U.S.

The export of Cattle to Manila, once a source of important earnings, has ceased altogether, and a return of it is conjectural. The Philippine people will not have diseased cattle brought into their country, and critics of their action will approve when it is known what havoc has been created in some provinces, and the Hongkong Government seems unable to provide, whether from economic reasons or not I can't say, a form of inspection satisfactory to the Authorities on the other side of the water. Kinderpost, which more than decimates the Philippine cattle and thereby destroys the principal motive power of the agricultural labourer, is, I am told, not in itself detrimental to the beef of the animal as food, and so is not such a dread foe to our Colony. It is a pity of course that something cannot be done, for the supply of cattle from Tonkin to Manila seems to go on steadily and successfully.

The Philippine law on Opium smuggling causes us continual anxiety and considerable expense, and the operation of the law bears with undesired severity and harshness upon the steamers in the trade. We do all we can by most stringent orders to officers and crews, and diligent search at no little expense to discover any attempt at smuggling, and yet generally suffer from fines when the culprits are detected. However, we have reason to believe the administration of the law will be milder in the future, and if all we hear is true that in a couple of years China will know Opium no more, our worry on this account should not last too long. Our special preventive service costs the Company in wages \$130 per month, and fines imposed last year were P600,000, reduced on appeal from a larger amount.

Within the past two or three days it has been notified that Quarantine is imposed in Manila on account of the Plague in Amoy and here. This may restrict our carriage of steerage passengers. No questions were asked, and the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. P. White seconded. Carried.

Mr. Gordon proposed, and Mr. Klinek seconded, that Mr. H. P. White and Dr. J. W. Noble be re-elected Consulting Committee. Carried.

On the proposition of Mr. R. Hancock seconded by Mr. Ribeiro, Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Following is a list of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong.

Addy, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama; Kantonwing, Kobe; Koecheong, Omata; Kollong-tjie, Soorabain; Kwangka-hing, Soorabain; Kwongtontai Kwongyong, Kobe; Massey, Hongkong Hotel, St. Petersburg; 1311, 5283, Amoy; 2088, 4410, Amoy; 6410, 7456, Shanghai.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong, 9th June, 1911.

Arnhold-Stanley, Pacific Mail Line Office, Chicago; Ceyras Donne, Messageries Australon, Mylho; Doyavongse-Prince Mahachak, Hanoi; Hailung, Manila, Lawtichonn, 221 Hollywood, Batavia; Lokye, Hangoon; Sands; Macao; Shorin, Bombay; Shun-cheong, Nandinh; Tuengshing-o-Wangfatyuen, Bonham Strand, Port Darwin; Weang, Bombay.

THE CENSUS.

PRELIMINARY RETURNS.

Non-Chinese Population

	1911	Increase.	Total.	Decrease.	Total.
Total.					
Victoria	7,825	275	138		
Peak	723	122	...		
Hongkong Vil-					
lages	414	56	...		
Old Kowloon...	3,120	800	...		
Green & Stone-					
cutters' Is-					
lands	70	70	...		
Total	12,161	1,383	138		
Net In-					
crease	1,245	...	...
Marine	745	...	707		
New Kowloon...	120	107	...		
New Territories,					
Islands	38	...	...
New Territories,					
Northern					
District	84	...	...
Grand Total					
for the					
Colony	13,157	...	...
Chinese.					

Locality.	1911	Increase.	Total.	Decrease.	Total.
Land Popu-					
lation:					
Victoria	216,022	42,733	...		
Peak	1,740	101	...		
Hongkong					
Villages	16,035	...	977		
Old Kowloon	49,927	...	2,404		
Green and					
Stonecut-					
ters' Is-					
lands	105	105	...		
New Kow-					
loon	18,693	1,458	601		
Total	302,531	44,397	4,002		
Net In-					
crease	40,395	...	...
New Terri-					
tories Is-					
lands	12,219	...	...
New Terri-					
tories,					
Northern					
District	68,594	...	...
Total Land					
Popula-					
tion	383,344	...	...
Boat Popu-					
lation:					
Victoria					
Harbour	31,593	1,787	...		
Hongkong					
Village	13,753	1,115	...		
New Terri-					
tories Is-					
lands, 8,337			...		
Total	437,327	...	...
Marine					
and					
Grand					
Total	440,636	...	...
Non-Chin-					
ese	13,157		
Total Popu-					
lation of					
the					
Colony	453,793		
9th June, 1911.					
P. P. J. Wolehouse,					
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SMUGGLING OF OPIUM.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]

Canton, June 9.

In consequence of the repeated discoveries of the secret entry of illicit opium into Hongkong from China, it is reported that His Excellency, the Viceroy has instructed Mr. Harris, the Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs, to institute an inquiry and report. In his reply to the Viceroy, the Commissioner says that prepared opium can only be sold by the farmers, and that smuggling illicit opium into the Colony constitutes an offence, and has all along been vigorously prohibited.

As the price of prepared opium in Hongkong is twice as dear as that obtaining in the interior, the smugglers are tempted to pursue their nefarious trade, though there is risk before them in the business. Shanghai, Chiu Chow and other towns up the Si-kiang are the places from which the smugglers usually ship this contraband on big or small craft or sailing vessels for secret entry into Hongkong. His Excellency, considering this malpractice, as retarding the progress of opium suppression in China, has asked Mr. Harris to try his best to check this practice entirely.

It is reported in Macao that the Lisbon Government has appropriated the sum of \$162,000 for the improvement of Macao Harbour.

COMMERCIAL.

Hongkong Share Report.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co., in their Weekly Share Report, state that business generally shows a tendency to improvement with an under current of firmness due no doubt to the low prices prevailing in some of our leading stocks.

Rubber.—Fine Hard Para in London has revived somewhat and to-day's quotation comes through at 4/3, market firm. Shares, however, have not followed the rise in the price of the raw material to any appreciable extent, quotations remaining at about last week's levels.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue to offer at \$800 and the London quotation is unaltered at 287. National Banks (in liquidation) are quoted at \$80.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have firmed to \$815, at which rate shares have changed hands. Cantons are stronger with buyers at \$177 1/2. North Chinas have been inquired for and have been dealt in at \$156.

Fire Insurances.—There is an unsatisfied demand for Hongkong Fires at \$325 after transactions. China Fires are enquired for at \$118 1/2.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are slightly easier with buyers at \$30.1-2. Indos have ruled quiet during the week and sales have taken place at \$67. China and Manilas have changed hands at \$10.3-4 with further buyers. Shells can be obtained at 90.- from London. Old Star Forries are quoted at \$25 and New at \$15.1-4, with no business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars, after being on offer at \$83, are enquired for at \$81. Luzons are neglected at \$18.1-4.

Mining.—Raub at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Minings at \$12 are dull. Trough Mines, after advancing to 80.-, have had a set back to 77.-, due no doubt to profit taking. The market for Langkats in Shanghai would appear to be dull, no movement having been reported for the last few days. The quotation to-day is \$15.100.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have advanced to a buying quotation of \$48 and Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in request at the slightly higher rate of \$54. Shanghai Docks at \$12. 02 and Hongkong Wharves at \$12. 87 are dull with nothing doing.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$94 with no business to report. Kowloon Lands continue in request at \$25 and West Points could probably be placed at \$47. Hongkong Hotel Old shares have buyers at \$115, whilst the New shares at \$75 are quiet.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are slightly weaker and could be placed at \$4.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have buyers at \$3.15; probably a higher rate would be paid. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$6.15 and Dairy Farms at \$20 1-4. China Providents could be placed at \$6 1-2 and Hongkong Ropes at \$17. Hongkong Icees seek buyers at \$180. Watsons are quiet at \$5 and Electricies at \$21 1-2 are rather neglected. China Borneos are quoted nominally \$9.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1-9 11-16 on demand and the T. T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 5-8.

Coal Market.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough in their coal report issued yesterday state that small sales have been effected during the past fortnight.

Freights.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge in their circular of to-day's date say that the freight market during the fortnight under review has presented no fresh feature of importance, business continued to be restricted, but the rates, up North, and Newchwang and Japan Coal freights to the South have been fully maintained.

Saigon-Hongkong.—Regular liners have been settled at 12-13 cents. Exports during last month are as follows:—to Hongkong 12,635 tons, Japan 25,122 tons, Philippines 3,070 tons, Singapore 4,195 tons and Europe 20,421 tons, making a total of 319,029 tons this season, com-

pared with 425,997 tons same period of last year. Quotation on the 1st June for June July shipment No. 2, white round sifted \$5.11 per picul of 134 lbs gross, i.e., Saigon against \$4.66 same time last year.

Saigon-Philippines.—What ever little is moving is taken by Philippine owned boats. Rates are not reported.

Saigon Java and Java Hongkong.—We have heard of no fixtures in these directions.

Rangoon Japan.—S.S. "Baron Eldon" is reported settled in London at 13s. 6d. one, 14s. 2d. two discharging ports.

Bangkok-Hongkong.—Norw. S.S. "Hild" under Timecharter to the Borneo Co. is rechartered for an intermediate trip Bangkok to Hongkong at 25.18 cents, cargo hence to Bangkok back for charterers' benefit.—For forward loading regular liners seem not to expect sufficient employment as Paddy available for export is getting very scarce, and prospects in the near future look very poor indeed.

Newchwang-Canton.—The local bean market further improved during the fortnight resulting in four fresh charters at 30 cents per picul for usual cargoes, thus the top rate so far paid this season has successfully been maintained.

Coal freights.—Supply of tonnage from Japan to this has been again below requirements, demand continues at rates up to \$2.15 Moji to this, and \$2.75 to Canton. The following business was concluded. Moji-Hongkong \$2. Wakamatsu-Swato \$2.40, Wakamatsu-Canton \$2.75, Mike-Honguy \$2.75, Hongay-Hongkong \$1.75, Pulo Laut-Canton \$2.25 per ton.

London reports fixtures as following:—Madeleine Rickmers' 3 months Timecharter, Japan Coal trade, Private terms, s.s. "Viking" 1 port S. C. Japan-Singapore \$3.50 per ton.

Timecharters.—S.S. "Brand" charterers have availed of the option of 3 months and S.S. "Uly" proceeded in ballast to Shanghai to be delivered on Timecharter. Private terms.

Sales.—Further boats sold to Japan have to be added to the list:—S.S. "Sopernik" at about \$10,000.-, S.S. "Georgia" \$7,000.-, S.S. "Victoria" \$5,500.-, "Benmolir" \$13,000.-, "Bucantaur" \$15,000.-, and S.S. "Nizam," "Eskdale" and "Macdull" on Private terms.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load. For Baltimore and New York Brit. barque "Rudiant" 1840 tons Net Reg. September-October (Messrs. Sionsson & Coy.) Sail Tonnage Disengaged.—None. Departure of Sailers.—None.

Rubber.

Singapore

Messrs. Barlow and Co's Fortnightly Circular contains the following:—

Quotations have kept fairly steady until within the last day or two, when the sharp decline in home values caused buyers to hold off; at the close there is very little business doing and prices are nominal. Transactions are reported to have taken place at \$255 per picul for mixed sheet.

Sales.—Para:—

Sheet, good average, lb. 4.390 at \$275-278 per picul—5s. 1.35d. to 5s. 2.14d. per lb. sold at auction London. Sheet, mixed, lb. 1.200 at \$207 1/2 per picul—5s. per lb. sold at auction London. Craps, brown scrap, lb. 870 at \$215-235 per picul—4s. to 4-4 3/4d. per lb. sold at auction London. Craps, bark scrap, lb. 300 at \$182.1-2-190 per picul—3s. 5d. to 3s. 6 3/4d. per lb. sold at auction London. Scrap, good virgin, lb. 270 at \$195 per picul—3s. 8d. per lb. sold at auction London. Scrap, fair to good loose lb. 830 at \$150-170 per picul—2s. 10d. to 3s. 2.14d. per lb. sold at auction London.—Total lb. 8,360.

Rambong:—

Untreated, lb. 70 at \$175 per picul—3s. 3.14d. per lb. sold at auction London.

Exports Para Rubber, January 1 to May 13, 1911.

A new factor in the importation of rope into S'ng hai is a machine-made rope from Manila. Shipments from Manila to S'ng hai during April and part of May amounted to some 75,000 pounds of rope.

A SHORT SERMON.

The Psalm of Psalms—10.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.—Psalm 4 xlii, 5.

Statistics have never been gathered to show in what percentage of American homes "grace" is said before meals. Did such a tabulation exist, it would probably reveal a small percentage,—less than one in ten, perhaps.

And in many a home where the practice is observed, it is such a perfunctory performance that the persons sitting around the board are scarcely aware of its having taken place. In a majority of households it is a discarded custom, brought down from the attic only when the preacher is a guest at table.

The average person sits down to eat, eats, and gets up without ever a thought for the goodness of the Father who thus provides; without ever a word of thanks to that Father who brings forth the fruits of the earth in due time for our strength and enjoyment.

Indeed, the average person rarely, if ever, traces any direct line between divine providence and the dinner table, though in few ways is the Lord's bounty so fully and acceptably expressed, from the human standpoint.

Still, in his sweetest song the Psalmist rejoices in this name bounty wherewith the most of us are blessed thrice daily. Perchance there is a note of boastful exultation in his declaration that all this is done "in the presence of mine enemies," but the figure of speech may be even better fitted to our own times, when the customs of eating are so changed.

For the well-nourished body is, after all, the surest defence against the onslaught of countless enemies to the physical being; countless bacilli that are lurking within the system to advance against health the moment they may obtain sufficient foothold.

Beyond this, the well-nourished body is one of the

SUPREME COURT.

A Peculiar Agreement.

Master and Servant.

Another interesting case was commenced Tuesday in the Supreme Court, when, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a special jury, J. H. Oxberry, sued, Fred. Reichmann of the Grand Hotel for damages for breach of an agreement.

Sir H. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, was for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter instructed by Mr. Gardner for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was for \$10,360, damages suffered by plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of a contract of employment dated the 8th August, 1910.

The statement of claim set out that the plaintiff was a hotel runner and manager, and resided at No. 26, Leyton Hill Road. The defendant was proprietor of the Grand Hotel. By an agreement in writing dated 8th August, 1910, made between the plaintiff and the defendant, the defendant agreed to employ the plaintiff as manager in and about the defendant's business of hotel keeper for the term of 3 years from the 8th day of August, 1910, and the plaintiff agreed to serve the defendant in the capacity of manager, and to perform his duties under the direction and orders of the defendant for the said term of three years, and perform all the lawful orders relating to the business of the defendant, and to be diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. The plaintiff further agreed with the defendant that the wife of the plaintiff should, during the said term of three years, employ herself in and about the said business of the defendant, and supervise any annexes or annexes to his business that the defendant may have during the said term, and the plaintiff agreed that he and his wife would

Devote their Whole Time

to the services of the defendant, and would not be interested, employed or concerned in any other business, and would not divulge or disclose any of the secret concerns or affairs of the defendant, and the defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff a salary of \$200 a month, and would provide him and his wife with free board and lodging, and with liquid refreshment to the extent of \$30 a month. It was expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that if the plaintiff "and his wife" should at any time "unlawfully neglect or refuse or become unable from illness occasioned by his or her own misconduct," to comply with the provisions of the said agreement or to obey "any of the lawful orders" of the defendant, it should be lawful for the defendant to suspend the salary of the plaintiff during such neglect, refusal or inability as aforesaid.

It was further expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that in case of the illness of the plaintiff or his wife from any cause from his own fault, which should be of such a severe nature as to render him or her unable for one month to perform his or her duties as aforesaid, the defendant might terminate the said agreement of the plaintiff upon one month's notice in writing without the payment of salary beyond the date of expiration of the said last mentioned notice. The plaintiff and his wife served the defendant faithfully and diligently until the 11th day of April, 1911. On that date the defendant, by letter, addressed to the plaintiff, summarily

Terminated the Agreement

without stating any reason for so doing, and refused to allow the plaintiff to continue in his service and refused to pay the plaintiff his salary, and generally refused to perform the terms of the said agreement of the 8th August, 1910, although the plaintiff and his wife were, and always have been, able and ready and willing to perform his and her duties under the said agreement. By the breach of the said agreement the plaintiff had lost the amount of the said salary and other emolument from the date of the breach to the end of the agreed period, and the plaintiff claims the full amount of the agreed salary and emolument, and by way of liquidated damages.

The particulars of the claim were as follows:—
28 months' salary at \$200 per month, \$5,600.

28 months' board and lodging, for plaintiff and his wife, at \$150 per month, \$4,200.

28 months' loss of commission on passengers, at \$20 a month, \$560. Total \$10,360. In the alternative the plaintiff claimed damages.

The Defence.

In his statement of defence, the defendant said that certain terms under the agreement of claim, were not "expressly" agreed. The defendant admitted that the plaintiff entered his service on the 8th August, 1910, and that he caused his solicitor to write the letter of the 11th April, 1911, giving the plaintiff notice that the agreement was terminated. The defendant stated that under the agreement, and before the alleged breach, the plaintiff mis-conducted himself in the said service by unlawfully disobeying the reasonable orders of the defendant. The plaintiff, in the course of the said service, by

Frequently Becoming Intoxicated

and by using abusive language to the defendant, and by constantly neglecting his duties in the said service, and failing to perform the same, and the defendant therefore discharged the plaintiff from the said service, which is the alleged breach.

The plaintiff, in reply, said that even if he had been guilty of such alleged misconduct, which he denied, he was, nevertheless, by the expressed terms of the contract, entitled to be retained in the service of the defendant for the full term of the agreed period, subject only to a just and reasonable suspension of salary.

Sir Henry Berkeley was about to address the court when Mr. Potter rose and said:—

"There is a preliminary point as to who ought to begin in this case. This is an action for wrongful dismissal. I admit the agreement; I admit everything but I justify the dismissal because the man misconducted himself. This is the only issue which the jury has to try and the onus lies on me. I think I am entitled to begin as far as the jury is concerned."

Sir H. Berkeley:—Well, we shall see.

His Lordship:—The case is admitted except justification?

Mr. Potter:—That is so.

Sir H. Berkeley:—I was going to put it to you; we will deal with the point directly.

Mr. Potter:—My friend cannot open.

Sir H. Berkeley:—I am going to open the pleadings, I won't prejudice any right that my friend might have. My Lord, this is an action for breach of contract in which the plaintiff claims special damages or in the alternative ordinary damages.

After opening the pleadings

which are set out above, Sir Henry Berkeley said if the point he was going to take were sound one and the parties had entered into an agreement by which the termination of employment had been lost and some other remedy substituted, there was no necessity to retain the jury. His Lordship would perhaps decide the point first and the jury could go till twelve o'clock. The defendant of misconduct entirely and contended that the agreement was not one which could be terminated by one party because of the misconduct of the other or for any reason whatever except that in the agreement itself. The plaintiff and the defendant entered into an agreement which placed them on different positions from which was ordinarily occupied by master and servant. This was not an action which was to be regarded as one for wrongful dismissal. It was one for damages for breach of an express agreement. He submitted that the agreement limited Mr. Reichmann's powers to terminate the agreement to the happening of one contingency and one only, namely the inability of Mr. Oxberry and his wife, through illness, to perform the duties for the space of one month and upon giving one month's notice the engagement could be terminated.

His Lordship:—It is not usual to call drunkenness an illness?—

Sir H. Berkeley: No, my Lord.

Continuing Counsel said the first part of the clause dealt with ordinary drunkenness and the casual derelictions of duty. These were to be punished, not by the termination of the agreement but by the suspension of the salary.

If Mr. Oxberry, from any cause arising from his own conduct, were unable to perform his duties for one month then the agreement could be terminated.

He submitted that judgment should be given in his favour and the question of damages should go to the jury.

Mr. Potter said his friend's contention reduced the whole thing to an absurdity. The plaintiff, according to the argument could refuse to do any work from the first day, and the defendant would have to pay his salary.

His Lordship: But there is a clause with reference to the suspension of salary. What the plaintiff would get was liquid refreshment for three years (laughter).

Mr. Potter said that if his Lordship said that was the meaning of the contract, then he would say no more.

His Lordship: I have some difficulty in holding otherwise under the contract.

Mr. Potter: I don't think your Lordship will have any difficulty.

His Lordship: If you prove drunkenness and insolence you come within the common law.

Mr. Potter: Yes, but I have also neglect. I think your Lordship agrees with me that my friend's contention reduces the agreement to an absurdity.

His Lordship: It might show that the agreement was not drawn up with as much care as it might have been.

Mr. Potter: I agree. After cases had been cited by defendant's counsel, His Lordship said Sir Henry's point failed.

Sir Henry cited a further case, but his Lordship intervened, stating he had no right of reply on an interlocutory point.

Sir Henry Berkeley's point failing, Mr. Potter opened and told the jury that the action was for wrongful dismissal. His client said that he was justified in dismissing the plaintiff and it was for the jury to try whether that was so or no. The defendant came to Hongkong in November, 1909 and bought the Grand Hotel, paying a large sum, a very large sum, and after purchasing the hotel, expending another sum of \$20,000 in improvements. Defendant was a stranger to Hongkong, he did not know the people, and he was not used to the customs of the Chinese and Chinese servants. The hotel business was an unknown quantity to him and therefore he was not very long in finding out that it was essential to get hold of a good runner, a man who could act as manager and supervise the working of the hotel. It was in July of last year under these circumstances that the defendant came into contact with the plaintiff.

In July last Mr. Reichmann came into contact with the plaintiff, and he agreed to employ him as runner and manager of the Grand Hotel, at a salary of \$200 a month. He did not know what the plaintiff was going to suggest with regard to the motive, but it could not be suggested that he was being ruled by a motive of wanting to get rid of Mr. Oxberry, for he was wanting a man to look after things for him. There was no earthly reason why the defendant should get rid of the plaintiff, unless, as they said, the plaintiff misconducted himself. The plaintiff commenced work on the 1st September, Mr. Reichmann previously having made enquiries as to his character. These enquiries had been very favourable, and he gave him to understand that he was either a teetotaler or practically so. All things went on very well for three months. Everything was done as they hoped they would be done. He attended to his duties, visited ships, and carried out his portion of the contract. But at Christmas time, he might say the trouble began. At Christmas time the plaintiff took more drink than was good for him. It may be that the time was a festive occasion, and Mr. Reichmann said nothing about it. At any rate, he (Mr. Potter) was not going to say that that justified his dismissal. The trouble re-occurred at New Year. It may be the result of the festive season, but they did not make any trouble. They allowed the

matter to slide, wisely or unwisely. During January, Mr. Oxberry took more drink than was good for him, and towards the end of January he caused considerable trouble. The plaintiff had been on a P. & O. boat, and he returned to the hotel about 11 o'clock in the morning, obviously under the influence of drink. Mr. Reichmann warned him to keep off the drink. The plaintiff, however, remained in the bar from 11 until 2, drinking the greater part of the time. He at length became intoxicated, so intoxicated that he had to be taken to his room, and he remained there until 7 o'clock in the evening. He presumed that the plaintiff slept it off, but a manager was not employed to do that sort of thing. Mr. Reichmann took him to his office and spoke with him quietly, but Mr. Oxberry became excited, and said he was not a coolie or a head-writer. He was manager, and practically told Mr. Reichmann that he was going to do as he liked. What he intended to suggest was that Mr. Reichmann could not get on without him, and he was going to do as he liked. The next occasion was on the 14th February, the race week. He did not know whether that was called a festive season, but a manager of a hotel was not supposed to go to the races and get intoxicated. That was what Mr. Oxberry did. He came back from the races obviously having had more drink than was good for him. He remained in the lounge and in the bar, drinking to 9.30, and then he had to go to his room. Mr. Reichmann had to do all the work during this time. The next morning Mr. Reichmann spoke to the plaintiff, and he intimated that he was trying to be a better boy (laughter). He continued to take more drink, however, and this state of things continued until the 9th April. On that day, which was a Sunday, he told Mr. Reichmann that he did not care what became of the hotel, it could go to—Mrs. Reichmann and Mrs. Oxberry had had a little dispute with regard to some curtains, and the plaintiff said he would have no interference, as he was the manager. On the next day, Monday, the defendant told the plaintiff that he wished a temporary bar to be erected at the Theatre Royal, and that he (the plaintiff) was to look after it. The plaintiff did not do so, however, but during the evening, Mr. Reichmann saw him much the worse for drink.

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table apparently incapable. "Dazed with drink," proceeded Mr. Potter, "and with what we thought, the bar takings in his hands. You know the condition," he said turning to the jury.

At the same time drinks were served in the bar. That was 12-40. If the police had had the misfortune to enter the hotel at that moment, Mr. Reichmann would have been in danger of losing his licence.

"The hotel was not closed," went on Mr. Potter, emphasizing his words, "visitors were openly getting drink and food, and the manager sitting in a drunken condition. 'What would the Licensing Committee have thought?'"

"Position Intolerable."

"If we can prove that, and I venture to think we can prove it," said Mr. Potter concluding, "what do you think of the condition of the plaintiff, and do you think we were justified in dismissing him?" Mr. Reichmann considered the position intolerable, and he was sent a letter dismissing him. Reichmann saw it was impossible that condition of things should continue. It was not safe to have a man like that as a manager. The letter was sent to him on the 11th of April.

That was not all. All that was bad enough. Since Mr. Oxberry was dismissed they had discovered—and they were quite entitled to bring what had occurred since, as His Lordship had said that they could make use of anything they had discovered since—that the plaintiff, instead of meeting steamers, as was his duty, he frequently did not go out to meet them, on the launch, at all.

Instead of meeting them he frequently, not always, but, said Mr. Potter, "we will say on a number of occasions," he did not attempt to meet the steamers but, instead, sent the No. 2 Chinaman to meet them.

We dismissed Mr. Oxberry on the 11th April and on the 12th he served a writ for 10,360 dollars for wrongful dismissal.

"It is for you to say," said Mr. Potter again, turning to the jury, "whether he is to get a cent or not."

Mr. Reichmann's Evidence.

Mr. Reichmann entering the witness box gave evidence corroborative of Mr. Potter's statement.

Mr. Potter: Had you any motive for getting rid of Mr. Oxberry?

Mr. Reichmann: No, certainly not. If he had carried out his duty, not got drunk and carried out my orders I would have been too pleased to have kept him on.

Mr. Potter: Did you agree to give him 50 cents for every passenger he brought and to give him 50 dollars a year rise?

Mr. Reichmann: Yes.

Mr. Potter: That is over and above the agreement?

Mr. Reichmann: Yes.

Sir Henry Berkeley then commenced his cross-examination.

If it is true that from January Mr. Oxberry had been drinking, and misbehaving himself and treating you as a servant and as if he were the proprietor, why did you stand that sort of conduct so long?—Because I did not want to sack the man; I didn't want to have a change in the hotel. I tried to pull him round, and I told him to do so. It does not do a hotel any good to get rid of men every day, and you cannot get a man every day in Hongkong.

So you put up with that conduct, and submitted to being treated like a servant in your own hotel?—Yes.

Now as a matter of fact the letter that you sent to Mr. Oxberry dismissing him was written the morning after the little dispute which had occurred between your wife and Mrs. Reichmann?—Yes.

I put it to you then that you sent this letter of dismissal within 2 days after the little dispute?—Yes.

And that the real cause of you dismissing Mr. Oxberry was the conduct of Mrs. Reichmann and Mrs. Oxberry having had a quarrel, and that you acted under your wife's influence?—No, that is not so.

You approached Mr. Oxberry first of all with regard to employing him?—Yes.

He was then employed as runner of the Hongkong Hotel?—Yes.

He had been so employed in the

Hongkong Hotel for 12 years?—believe so.

He had no written agreement at the Hongkong Hotel?—I do not believe he had.

And that was the inducement you held out to him to go to you; that you would give him a three years' contract?—Yes.

Do you deny that Mr. Oxberry left the Hongkong Hotel with an excellent character in every respect?—I did not see it.

Do you deny it?—No, I should think he would have a good character.

His Lordship: But the construction is that the character would be given to Mr. Reichmann.—That was not so.

Sir Henry: Can you give any reasonable explanation why Mr. Oxberry should suddenly turn like you say he did: that he should have treated you as a servant and in an insolent manner?—No.

I put it to you that it is absolutely untrue?—No, it is true.

Can you account for the reason why Mr. Oxberry should suddenly turn into this insolent, insubordinate, domineering creature he was?—No, I cannot.

Can you account for this metamorphosis?—No, except he had a swollen head.

He got too big for his boots?—Yes.

On resuming after tiffin, Sir Henry asked the defendant:—

I want to put it fairly to you, that the statements you have made regarding Mr. Oxberry are untrue?—They are perfectly true.

And I put it to you that this is simply an excuse for your breaking the agreement?—No.

You dismissed him because his conduct was detrimental to the interests of your hotel?—Yes.

INTERESTING WEDDING.

St. Clair-Jacks.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. John's Cathedral this afternoon, the contracting parties, being Captain C. H. Douglas St. Clair, A.S.C. and Agatha Mary, sister of Mr. Philip

Jacks. The bride was charmingly attired in a robe of white satin trimmed with lace and chiffon, and she wore a tulle veil. Her bridesmaids were Misses Bridget Phillips and Alison Tulloch.

SUPREME COURT.

A Peculiar Agreement.

Defendant's Case.

The interesting hotel case was continued on Wednesday in the Supreme Court, when, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a special jury, J. H. Oxberry sued Fred. Reichmann of the Grand Hotel for damages for breach of an agreement.

Sir H. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, was for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter instructed by Mr. Gardner for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was for \$10,360, damages suffered by plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of a contract of employment dated the 8th August, 1910.

Plaintiff in the box said he was once in the service of the defendant under an agreement. He was approached by Mr. Reichmann in the Hongkong Hotel on the subject and after other negotiations the agreement in question was entered into. This was entered into in August last and he entered upon his duties on Sept. 1st. He considered that he and his wife performed their work well. He at all times was properly behaved, was diligent and polite and attentive to the guests. He denied emphatically that he was intoxicated in the course of his employment, or that he had ever used abusive language to the defendant. Plaintiff also denied categorically the alleged instances of drunkenness, formulated by the defendant.

According to the plaintiff the whole matter arose out of a dispute on April 8th when he gave some orders with regard to some curtains. He thought no more about it till the following day when on going to take his wife in to tillin, he found her in tears and in consequence of what she told him he sought an interview with the defendant. Witness asked him what was the meaning of Mrs. Reichmann insulting his wife. Defendant became angry and said he wanted plaintiff to understand that Mrs. Oxberry was not to send insolent messages to his wife. Plaintiff pointed out that Mrs. Oxberry sent no insolent messages and that the order as to curtains originated from him. Defendant became more angry and plaintiff told him that he would expect him to keep Mrs. Reichmann out of the management of the hotel, and in future he would expect his orders to be obeyed by anybody in the hotel he gave them to. Defendant knocked his hand on the counter and said "Won't you obey my orders?" Plaintiff said "Yes, and yours only in the hotel." That was all that occurred.

Referring to the incident of the erection of bars at the Theatre Royal on the 10th April, witness said he did the affair on his own initiative. The arrangement was that Mr. Reichmann should look after the bars in the Theatre Royal, while he (the plaintiff), should look after the hotel, as it was his night on duty. Just before half-past seven defendant said he was going to the theatre with his wife, and witness was to give an eye to both places. Witness did so, and went to the theatre three or four times. It was no part of his duty to sell liquor behind the bars. They had bar boys, and all he had to do was to generally supervise. Witness denied the statement that he took the bar takings from the boy, or that he was intoxicated.

Sir Henry Berkeley: You deny having either money or your head in your hands?—Yes, I do. Witness stated that he was employed at the Hongkong Hotel for over twelve years, and during the whole of the time no charge of intoxication had been made against him. Mr. Potter submitted that the evidence was not admissible. No man could give evidence as to his general character. All he could do was to disprove the specific charges. The directors at the hotel were strict masters.

His Lordship: Did they grumble about the tillin? (laughter.) In answer to Sir Henry, witness said he was claiming from Mr. Reichmann the benefits he would have got under the agreement.

Mr. Potter:—You have been a runner at the Hongkong Hotel for 12 years?—Yes. And I may take it that you are one of the best runners in Hongkong?—I suppose so.

May I say you are the best runner in Hongkong?—Probably. So that you would be a valuable servant to a man such as Mr. Reichmann?—I should not go to him in that position.

Did you not go to him as a runner?—No, as manager. Do you mean to say that you did not meet the steamers?—I did meet them.

You were supposed to do a runner's journeys?—Yes. And as runner you were supposed to do the duties of a runner?—Yes.

Which meant that you met all steamers that came in and tried to get passengers to come to the hotel?—Yes.

Would you not be a very valuable employee to a man in Mr. Reichmann's position—a stranger to Hongkong?—I should think so.

It would be a valuable asset to get the best runner in Hongkong?—Yes.

That being so, will you tell me why Mr. Reichmann and two other witnesses have come up here and deliberately perjured themselves; because that is what you say?—I cannot give any reason at all.

You admit you would be a very valuable employee to Mr. Reichmann and you say he has come here and committed the most deliberate perjury. Give me some reason. The only thing I can give you is that I worked up the business to such a standard that he thought he could do without me.

Is that the only reason?—That and the quarrel between my wife and him.

Do you suggest he will do the running himself in future?—I don't know but he has done it before.

While you were with him?—No, before.

And he found he could not do it properly?—I don't know.

Do you mean to say that Mr. Reichmann and other witnesses have come here and perjured themselves because Mr. Reichmann thinks he can do the work himself, and because of the quarrel between his wife and your wife?—Precisely.

Up to the 9th April you were both on very friendly terms?—Yes.

And in consequence of this dispute and his belief that he could do the work, he broke the agreement and conspired to get you out of the hotel?—Yes.

If Mr. Reichmann did that, he must have contemplated an action being brought against him?—Well, there was the risk, but probably he thought I would not.

In answer to Mr. Potter, witness said the story about him being intoxicated at Christmas time was imagination.

Mr. Potter: Can you give any reason for this artistic piece of perjury, which Mr. Reichmann does not rely on in any shape or form?—Perhaps he had not been told to dismiss me by his wife.

It is also imagination when Mr. Reichmann says that towards the end of January you brought a steward from a P. & O. boat and introduced him?—Yes, it is a funny P. & O. boat which allows a steward to go off at 11 o'clock in the morning. A steward does not get off at that time in the morning except on business.

It was also imagination when Mr. Reichmann says that you said you had a bottle of champagne that morning?—Yes, it is a queer P. & O. steamer where you can get a bottle of champagne.

Witness admitted being advised by Mr. Crow not to go into the dining room on the 14th February, but said it was because he was not in evening dress. He had been to the races, and got back late.

Mr. Crow and yourself were on friendly terms?—No, we had not spoken to each other for a month, until a few days before that.

Did you take orders for suppers that night?—I had orders from three people for sandwiches.

Had they champagne?—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. Potter then questioned witness at some length on the number of drinks he had on April 10th.

You were not in the habit of sitting in the lounge of the Hongkong Hotel?—No.

This was the first occasion that you had been elevated to the position of manager in which you were entitled to sit in the lounge smoking a cigar?—Any one is permitted to do that.

While you were at the Hongkong Hotel did you not do that?—No.

This was a new mode of living for you?—Yes.

Were you in the hotel during the morning of April 10?—Yes.

How many drinks did you have that morning?—About one.

How many in the afternoon?—Probably one or two.

How many in the evening?—Three I think, as far as I can remember.

How many do you think that other people stood you?—I don't know, probably five more.

You signed eleven cheques?—Yes, entertaining cheques.

You stood eleven times?—Yes. Do you know that upon the ninth and tenth April your cheque came, in all, to \$20.50?—Quite possible: I paid for it.

That is \$12.10 for the Sunday and \$8.40 on Monday. You allow for the other days in the month the highest of \$4.40?—Yes.

Why this great increase?—Probably the influx of shipping people.

In reply to Sir Henry in re-examination plaintiff said the drinks he had that night were chiefly "shandies."

Mr. H. Haines, manager of the Shamrock Hotel, then gave evidence. He stated that he was formerly manager of the Hongkong Hotel for 9 years, and during the whole of that time Mr. Oxberry was employed at the hotel. He came into contact with him daily, and was in a position to observe his behaviour.

Mr. Potter said he must take a formal objection, that the evidence was inadmissible. The law was clear upon the point, that such evidence could not be given.

Sir Henry: Let me get the answer first. (To the witness): Did you ever see Mr. Oxberry at any time under the influence of liquor?—No.

Sir Henry said the evidence was quite relevant. Here was a case in which there was alleged, on the one part intoxication, and on the other hand the charge was absolutely denied. Then the question came as to which witnesses the jury would believe, and he was entitled to give the evidence that Mr. Oxberry had always been of a sober character, and therefore it was unlikely that he should suddenly burst out and become the drunkard he was said to have become. It was much more likely that the witnesses were speaking untruly who charged him and that they were influenced by ulterior motives.

His Lordship: The evidence is irrelevant. It would be quite as relevant to bring evidence that Mr. Reichmann never told a lie.

Sir Henry: It is always a question for the jury weighing the probabilities. His Lordship said he agreed with Mr. Potter (who quoted cases in support of his contention), and that the evidence was irrelevant. The next witness was Mr. A. Harper, who said he was living at the King Edward Hotel, and was of independent means. He saw the plaintiff at the booth at the races, in which Mr. Oxberry was in charge. He also saw him at the Grand Hotel, and did not at any time see him under the influence of drink.

In answer to Mr. Potter, witness said he had known Mr. Oxberry since 1897.

Mr. Potter: You are a personal friend of his, aren't you?—Well, I purchased his discharge from the army, if that is being a personal friend.

You come from Tientsin?—No, I come from Shanghai.

Have you been in Tientsin?—Yes.

Had you any trouble there?—Not at all.

What name did you enter in the register of the hotel when you arrived?—Grant.

Why?—For reasons that I have for myself.

Sir Henry:—You had your own reasons for registering as Grant?—I had my own reasons.

Mr. R. H. Stephenson, licensee and manager of the Bijou Theatre, stated he had been in the Grand Hotel several times, and had never seen the plaintiff the worse for liquor. He saw Mr. Oxberry on the opening night of Bandmann's and he was then sober.

Mr. R. E. Kedward, a ship's draughtsman at the Taikoo Dock, who had lived at the Grand Hotel, said he was there in the New Year 1911. He saw the plaintiff every day. He had never seen Mr. Oxberry drunk on any occasion during his stay.

Mr. Taylor, assistant in Messrs. McEwen, Frickel and Co. stated that he used to live at the Grand Hotel. He was there on Christmas day, and saw Mr. Oxberry in the forenoon. He was sober. On New Year's day he was in the hotel in the forenoon and at night, and he saw plaintiff on the latter occasion. He was sober on that occasion.

Mr. N. Moses, of W. O. Jack and Co., brother-in-law of the plaintiff, said he was with him on Christmas Eve. They both went to the boxing match at the City Hall.

Mr. Potter: We say that we had nothing to complain of up to Christmas Day. All they are doing now is "painting the lily," so far as I can see.

Continuing witness said he saw the plaintiff looking after the downstairs bar at the City Hall.

After tillin Mr. G. H. Wilson gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. R. D. Johnson, employed in the Naval Yard, said he had been to the Grand Hotel every day from January to the end of April and he had never seen Mr. Oxberry drunk. He witnessed the quarrel between Mrs. Oxberry and Mrs. Reichmann and also saw the plaintiff and defendant having an altercation in the bar.

Mr. Potter asked that the plaintiff should be recalled and his Lordship's consent being given Mr. Oxberry went into the box.

Mr. Potter: Is your wife in the Colony?—Yes.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff and Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded to address the jury.

Counsel submitted that the evidence which he had called would satisfy them that the plaintiff was not guilty of the charges brought against him by the defendant. He, Counsel, had called witnesses in support of his case who were absolutely independent. Counsel further proceeded to argue that witnesses called for the defence had been interested or biased in the case. These witnesses had been called to help the defendant to get out of the agreement, for if it were upheld Mr. Reichmann would have to pay a large sum of money. Ten thousand dollars, his friend had said, but they, the jury, could be able to assess the amount for themselves. All they had to do was to satisfy them that the allegations of drunkenness were false. The question of finding a motive was not difficult. There was a dispute between the two ladies. They had not gone into it because the court could not permit him to go into detail under rules of evidence. However, sufficient evidence had been given to enable them to see and read between the lines. They could see perfectly well that there was a serious quarrel between the two ladies. Mrs. Reichmann would not stand Mrs. Oxberry. Mrs. Oxberry had to go and she could not do so unless the plaintiff went too.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION.

Most impressive is the onward march of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, which great establishment entered upon its fiftieth year in a position of commanding magnitude and amid circumstances of remarkable prosperity. The ceaseless energies of the management are not concentrated in a single direction, for the undertaking is to the front in all departments of its operations, which are on a huge scale and of ever-increasing importance. In life assurance the Company now successfully administers funds of 12 1/2 millions, its marine branch has acquired fame for its extraordinarily profitable results, in fire insurance the second place is occupied in regard to premium income, and in the accident department an actual supremacy in this respect has now been achieved. There is now from all sources a total premium income exceeding 6 1/2 millions per annum, and the immense sum can only be the limit for the moment. (The Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor.)

The bearers of the Regalia at the Coronation will include Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who will be the bearers of the second and third swords, respectively.

GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS.

From Kashgar to Kowloon.

By Cecil Clementi, M.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Mr. Clementi is, above all else, a student, worthy and profound. All with whom he comes in contact are at once impressed with this side of the character of our Assistant Colonial Secretary. None other than a student, could or would have prepared and pleaded before us some of such description as that which has just appeared from the press of Messrs. Noronha & Co. The observations cover a period from July 12, 1907, to March 31st, 1908, many of them taken under the most trying circumstances, as a perusal of the following prefatory notes made by one of the most modest and retiring of men, clearly indicates:—

On the 12th July, 1907, I started from Andjan, the terminus of the Russian railway in the province of Fergana, and crossing the Pamirs to Kashgar, travelled through Chinese Turkestan and the provinces of Kan-su, Shensi, Ssu-chuan, Kwei-chow, Kiang-hai and Kuang-tung to Hongkong, where I arrived on the 31st March, 1908. The Russian authorities did not permit me to commence a survey in their territory, but from Kashgar, which I reached on the 27th July, 1907, onwards, I took meteorological observations daily and astronomical observations night by night, whenever the weather was favourable. The length of my route between Kashgar and Hongkong is approximately 3,991.5 miles, and the number of stages, in which I covered this distance was 198. From observations, taken during the journey, I have calculated the latitude of 141 places, the longitude of 139 places, and the height above sea-level of 185 places. So far as I am aware, only eleven of these localities had previously been determined in latitude, seven in longitude, and 68 in height above sea-level; and I have, therefore, been impelled by a sense of duty towards future travellers to publish a summary of the results of my work, together with the briefest possible note in explanation of such matters as are not self-evident from a perusal of the attached tables.

Method of Observation.

I had no European companion, nor any native surveyor, with me during my journey. From Andjan to Osh I was quite alone. Between Osh and Kashgar I had with me two Khirghiz muleteers. At Kashgar I obtained the services of three Hunanese (a clerk, a cook, and a general servant), who accompanied me as far as Lan-chow Fu, where I discharged them and engaged in their stead a Kan-su mafao and a Ssu-chuan-osa cook, of whom the former left me at Ch'eng-tu Fu, while the latter with two Ssu-chuanese mafos, engaged at Ch'eng-tu Fu, followed me the rest of the way to Hongkong. None of these men knew anything of survey work except what I taught them; but in the day-time they helped me with my plane-table, and at night they held a lamp to assist me in star-gazing. It was my practice to take observations for latitude and for time every evening at sunset. If, however, the sky was overcast at that hour, my servants sat up by turns throughout the night, with orders to call me directly any stars were visible. Between Kashgar and Lo-yang Hsien the weather was on the whole excellent, and at three points only I obtained no astronomical observations. After that the weather was very far from favourable, and at 50 places observation was impossible.

As regards allowance to be made for personal error, it should be noted that I had to use my theodolite and a split-second stop-watch simultaneously, as well as to jot down myself the times and angles obtained; and that to observe the sun, when the thermometer is 100.4 deg. F. in the shade, and the stars, when it stands at 10.0 deg. F. and the wind blows icy, is an ordeal by fire and frost. My fingers were often so cold that they could not turn the screws of the theodolite and I had to warm myself hastily at a fire between each "face right" and "face left" reading. Moreover, I was travelling against

time and only contrived to reach Hongkong on the very day that my leave of absence expired; therefore, I could not pick and choose favourable weather for making observations, but had to take, though not always "with a frolic welcome," "the thunder and the sunshine" as they came. This accounts for my failure to obtain observations at provincial capitals, such as Kwei-yang Fu and Kwei-lin Fu and at several other important points along my route.

PUBLIC CLOCKS.

Shanghai's Example.

The Shanghai Tramway Company has now completed the installation of large clocks at the following points:—Bubbling Well Terminus, Corner of Carter Road and Avenue Road, corner of Chekiang Road and Nanking Road, Palace Hotel, Bund Bridge, Astor House, corner of Rango Road and North Szechuen Road, Kilo Rango Terminus, Railway Station Terminus, Lay Road Terminus, Yangtze-poo Terminus. These clocks are regulated daily in accordance with the Custom House clock, and the Company's employees have been instructed, in running the cars, to take their times from these clocks and to disregard other clocks, the time of which have been found frequently to disagree.

Timepieces in Hongkong.

There is a sad lack of timepieces in Hongkong, and Shanghai's example is worthy of emulation. Public clocks are a public benefit and their absence in a city of the importance of Victoria is to be deplored.

Victoria's only public clock is not to be relied upon. Often have we heard its chimes, reaching the ear in many cases, after other clocks have passed the hour by five minutes.

In the industrial centres of the North of England the public clock is demanded and a system has been established in many places that at 10 o'clock every morning all are regulated by Greenwich time.

It is not equally important that Victoria, described as "the principal European-Chinese financial centre for South East Asia," should have a number of clocks regulated on a system similar to that governing time in other places.

CANTON TREASURY.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 13.

It is reported that sometime ago H.E. the Viceroy raised a loan of 600,000 yen from the Bank of Formosa through the Provincial Treasurer and with the approval of the Board of Finance. The Canton Treasury is now in a strained position, as the new sources of revenue introduced as a result of the suppression of gambling have not been collected.

Besides the upkeep of the local garrison and of the soldiers who have come from Kiangsi after the outbreak, and the building of the new Viceroy's Yamen is in urgent need of funds. It is reported that the Viceroy has asked the Board of Finance for permission to raise a further loan of 3,000,000 yen from the same bank.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

In Canton.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 13.

As already reported in your columns, the Canton Opium Monopoly was abolished as soon as the Anglo-Chinese Opium treaty had been signed. It is now reported that H.E. the Viceroy intends to establish a prepared opium monopoly in Canton with the object of taxing prepared opium.

His Excellency has instructed the Anti-Opium Bureau to consider the best methods of running the farm, and has also instructed the Taotai of the Promotion of Industries to find out if there are any merchants well versed in the running of the opium farm in order to get their opinion and advice in this matter.

It is reported that the proposed form will be run on the same system as the one existing in Hongkong.

PETER THE PAINTER.

Recently we published telegrams stating it was thought "Peter the Painter" was in Manila. This has proved to be false, and from the "Manila Times" we give the following:—

There reached Manila Sunday the Blue Funnel boat Proteus bearing with her a stowaway who had hidden himself on board at Singapore. During the voyage he let fall certain statements that made Captain Campbell open his eyes. These statements seemed to establish the identity of the man with Peter the Painter, and when the Proteus dropped anchor at Manila, the skipper lost no time in reporting his suspicions to the British consulate where communication with Scotland yard was at once established through the British foreign office.

The suspected Peter was hailed before the immigration board of the customs and subjected to a searching cross-examination, but was released when he offered proof that he was an American citizen, Van Gilber by name, and allowed to land.

He said that he was brakeman by occupation and that he had left the United States to make a tour of the world. Arrived in Singapore, he determined to come to Manila where he might secure employment on a transport to earn his way back to the States.

The British consulate of the city after a long investigation of the matter, culminating in eabled inquiries to the London government, accepted the decision of the customs board of special inquiry, and gave up the attempt to connect Van Gilber with the Houndsditch leader.

Captain Campbell of the steamer Proteus, whose suspicions were responsible for the investigation into Van Gilber's arrival, made the following statement.

"When a day out from Singapore the first mate discovered a stowaway on board who must have shipped while we were taking on cargo at Singapore. Almost immediately the first and second mates asked me if there wasn't something about the man that seemed strange to me, and suggested his great likeness to the pictures of Peter the Painter which had been published broadcast throughout English soil after his escape from the authorities. When he was found he was wearing a beard exactly like that in the picture of the outlaw, but before reaching Manila he shaved it off, not altering however his similarity to Peter the Painter. More out of a joke than anything else I joshed the customs officers, saying to watch the man, as they might pull down the reward of £500 offered for his capture by British authorities. I guess they must have thought that there was something in it, as the immigration office was notified and the man was brought before a special board of inquiry to investigate his case."

ARMED ROBBERY.

Li Yau and Lo Pan were recharged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court on Thursday with armed robbery on Stanley Road near the reservoir on the 18th May. Fan Man said that when walking along the road on the night in question Li Yau produced a dagger which he pointed at him. The second defendant was in company of the first defendant, who seized witness by the hand.

The second defendant, Lo Pan, produced a long knife and pointed it at his (witness's) companion. Li Yau by this threat succeeded in obtaining 75 cents from witness, whilst his friend gave Lo Pan over eight dollars. Both defendants then ran away.

Li Yau denied robbery saying they were seated on the road and added they were chased by other Chinamen.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

Often have we made reference to the bad condition of Des Vœux Road, and once again we feel we must call attention to its condition. It is bad. Recently the road, on the foundation of the tramway lines, has been under repair. Why not have extended operations and remedy the dangerous holes which abound in the road. Near the new Post Office the road has been attended to, but surely the whole of Des Vœux Road, important as it is, ought to receive the attention of the authorities.

SUPREME COURT.

A Peculiar Agreement.

Plaintiff Wins.

Wednesday afternoon at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and a special jury composed of the following:—A.R. Lowe (foreman), G.J.B. Sayer, W.A. Dowley, W.S. Bailey, E.A. Ram, Wm. Logan and D.W. Craddock, the case was concluded in which Mr. J.H. Oxberry sued Fredk. Reichmann, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, for \$10,360 damages for breach of contract for employment.

Sir H. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. J.H. Gardner), defended.

The report in our last issue ended with Sir Henry's address to the jury which he concluded by asking for fair play between man and man.

Mr. Potter, replying for the defendant, said that his friend had said to them that it did not concern the jury what motive a man may have in coming into the Court to commit perjury. But in enabling them to come to a decision as to whether a man was or was not committing perjury the motive was of supreme importance. If there were no reasons why a man should come there and tell a tissue of lies then they would be free to believe that he had not done so.

Before they assessed damages they had to believe that Mr. Reichmann, his father-in-law, Mr. Kelly and two Chinese witnesses had come up before them and concocted a story, and they would have to believe that Mr. Reichmann had entered into the vilest conspiracy that a man could enter into. According to his learned friend's case it was all false and that was the only defence for the plaintiff in the case.

He, plaintiff, could not suggest that the conduct complained of was not such as to justify dismissal, and if he brought a case at all he had to be prepared to deny every allegation of misconduct which had been brought against him. They had to believe more than that, that Reichmann had suborned two Chinese witnesses, and not only had his father-in-law and Mr. Reichmann banded themselves together, but that Mr. Reichmann had put himself in the hands of two Chinese and got them to come up there and give perjured evidence.

Before they could believe a man to be guilty of such conduct he thought it would be necessary for the plaintiff to show some kind of motive which would influence him in doing such a thing.

His learned friend had only suggested one motive; Mr. Oxberry had suggested another; so between them they had only been able to suggest two. Plaintiff's counsel said it was the outcome of a dispute between Mrs. Oxberry and Mrs. Reichmann, but Mr. Oxberry said that he was of the opinion that Mr. Reichmann had thought that he (plaintiff) had brought the hotel's business to such a standard that he could do without him there. Counsel went on to deal with the specific cases alleged against plaintiff and submitted that they had been proved. If the jury believed the evidence which he had brought before them there could be only one verdict and that must be in favour of the defendant.

His Lordship in summing up said he thought that all that could be said for both parties had been said by counsel. He instructed the jury that the plaintiff could not recover for any part of the contract which could be regarded as binding the wife; she was always a free agent. If they were inclined to find for the plaintiff they must follow the terms of the contract but they would have to divide them by two. The question was whether they could find for the plaintiff or not. The case had been argued on probability and he was sure they would appreciate his ruling that general evidence of sobriety was absolutely immaterial in specific cases of alleged insobriety. They had really to see if the cases of insobriety had been proved and all questions as to whether for twelve years Mr. Oxberry was the most sober man in Hongkong or not was absolutely irrelevant. In concluding he said he proposed to put three questions to the jury:—

(1) Are the charges of intoxication all or any proved?

(2) Is the charge of insolence proved?

(3) Is the charge of disobedience of orders proved?

If they found in the affirmative for any or all of the questions then the defendant would be entitled to their verdict, but if they found against them, then the plaintiff would be entitled.

After a somewhat lengthy retirement the jury returned and in answer to the usual question the foreman said that they were not unanimous.

With regard to the first question as to charges of intoxication the jury by a majority of four to three found them not proved.

They were unanimous in finding that the charges two and three of insolence and disobedience were also not proved.

The foreman of the jury said: "The jury are unanimous in making a suggestion as to damages, that six months' salary and allowances at \$350 dollars a month, making a total of 2,100 dollars be allowed, less one half for the wife, making total damages of 1,050 dollars."

His Lordship entered judgment accordingly, remarking: "I wish I could agree with your verdict."

Mr. Potter: Will you allow a stay of fourteen days to allow us to consider our position?

His Lordship consented.

MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Judgment for Defendant.

At the Supreme Court on Thursday, His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered judgment on the point raised in the recent case of F. Reichmann v. Mrs. Uschmann, in which the former sought for an injunction restraining the defendant from carrying on or assisting in the business of the Station Hotel, Kowloon.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for Mrs. Uschmann. Mr. Eldon Potter represented the plaintiff.

Judgment.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said that although he felt reasonably clear as to the judgment which he ought to give, he deferred doing so on account of the importance of the points which Mr. Potter raised in his final argument. He still thought, as he did at first, that the Station Hotel at Kowloon was not likely to come much into rivalry with the Grand Hotel on this side of the harbour, and that people who would be likely to go to the Grand Hotel for refreshment or lodging were not likely to go over to Kowloon because Mrs. Uschmann was assisting in its management. A certain amount of evidence was given, however, which induced His Lordship to modify that opinion slightly; for it would seem that some persons who lived on the Kowloon side, but who worked on this side, occasionally stopped to dine at the Grand Hotel, and it was suggested that they did so no longer.

The evidence on that head, however, was very meagre; the figures in the case of seven Germans did not prove much, and could only have been made effective by the evidence of the gentlemen themselves. There was, it was true, some falling off in some months, but it was too variable to amount to positive proof.

So far as the actual damage was concerned, the case was very imperfect. The question raised by the defendant's counsel was that the plaintiff had made out no case. It was introduced by Mr. Potter as a case of suspicion.

His Lordship never liked to bind counsel down too strictly to words used in argument but it was undoubtedly accurate in that case to say that it was suspicious and no more. He meant to say, not that he could admit that it was suspicious, but that it could be put no higher than suspicion. The first link in the chain was that Mrs. Uschmann had become possessed of \$30,000; the second, that she made substantial alterations in the plan of the hotel submitted by Mr. Lemm, and changed others made by her husband; the third, that she engaged a Chinese contractor, and said:

"I am building a hotel"; and fourth, that she exercised authority over the servants, was busy about the bar and management of the hotel. As to the first, the undercurrent of suggestion was that Mrs. Uschmann financed her husband, but there was no evidence as to how much the hotel actually cost, though

there was that some of it was borne by the landlord. As to the second, it was impossible to magnify what she did into "giving orders" to Mr. Lemm, as all his suggestions were submitted to Mr. Uschmann, and also the estimates. As to the third, it was quite impossible to construe what was evidently a conversational expression into the dignity of an admission, certainly not in law—hardly even in fact. As to the fourth, what Mrs. Uschmann was doing was quite consistent with her being an assistant, and certainly not inconsistent with what the wife of a man who owns a hotel would naturally do. But then the evidence missed fire; it led up to a certain point and was either inconclusive or else it ended with something which showed the husband to be the owner. The contractor was paid by Mr. Uschmann. He was dismissed, but they know nothing about his successor.

The Letters to Mr. Uschmann from Mr. Lemm were produced. They were left in the dark as to Mr. Uschmann's financial position, and how in fact the licensee. His Lordship was really doubtful whether he was justified in calling it a case of suspicion, always supposing that "assisting" her husband was not a breach of her covenant. There was a great deal of suggestion that what had been done by Mr. Uschmann was a mere cloak or sham, but it never rose higher than suspicion. On that the question arose whether, the plaintiff had made out any case which the defendant ought to be called on to meet, or if there was a jury, whether there was any case to go to the jury.

Of course, if what Mrs. Uschmann had done was a breach of the covenant there was an end of the matter. The direct evidence was that the hotel was Mr. Uschmann's, therefore she was assisting him. The covenant was that she "will not at any time hereafter either by herself or in connection with any other person or persons carry on the trade or business of an innkeeper, publican or restaurant keeper within the Colony of Hongkong." The only difficulty his Lordship had in construing the covenant was whether it was possible to say that a wife who assisted her husband could be said to be carrying on the business in connection with her husband. He was of the opinion, after carefully

Considering the Question, that the whole form of the sentence which started with the idea of her being a principal, together with the words "carry on" which connoted playing a leading part, showed that the second part of the sentence referred to her carrying on the business as a partner, and therefore unless there was evidence of part ownership with her husband, what she was doing was not a breach of her contract.

All the stress of the argument as to the effect of the evidence was directed to showing that she was in truth a part or actual owner. As to the suggestion that a licence can only be granted to one person, and not to several members of a firm, he knew, of course, that judges were supposed to know the whole law, but he must admit that if it was as suggested he was in ignorance of the rule. His Lordship dealt at length with his ruling in the I On Insurance Co. v. Hu Fung Shing, which had been referred to in the hearing of this case, and said it would be a most dangerous doctrine to assist in any way a plaintiff to ground his case in Court merely on suspicion, in the hope of getting something out of the defendant in cross-examination. But the law did not assist a plaintiff in many ways to turn a suspicious case into a certainty, if it was capable of being so turned, by interrogatories, discovery, and admissions. Take the principal

Suggested Circumstance

that Mrs. Uschmann was financing her husband out of her store of \$30,000, and the inevitable corollary that Mr. Uschmann was not in a financial position to take up the business himself. If these were in fact the facts, a little judicial probing would, he should have thought, discovered them. But in the absence of that he could only say that the so-called suspicious circumstances were not sufficient to entitle plaintiff to call on defendant to answer or explain them, more especial-

ly as, on the construction of the covenant what she had done was not shown to be a breach of it. Now as to the case what legal principals did it lay down, it being noted that the agreement was personal to defendant.

It bound her and her only. It did not extend to anyone else, or make her answerable for the conduct of anyone but herself. Any other person may carry on the Station Hotel but she must not participate with him as principal. His Lordship quoted the authority of Smith v. Hancock and came to the point satirously argued by Mr. Potter that there were some paragraphs in the judgment of A.L. Smith, L.J., which supported his contention that the suspicious circumstances were sufficient to support his case. After dwelling on what the defendant had done in that case,

The Principal Point

in which seemed to his Lordship to have been that the husband had drafted the wife's circulars, and he, himself, had sent them out to old customers of his own. Mr. Potter's argument amounted to this: that in that case all the evidence of both parties was before the Court, therefore in this case all the evidence should be before the Court before the case is disposed of.

In that case the evidence was not before the Court and a moment had arrived at which, by the general accepted rules of procedure, defendant may say that there was no case. He could not set aside that procedure and for the reasons given he thought the plaintiff had not made out a case which entitled him to call on defendant to answer it.

Mr. Pollock moved for judgment, with costs, on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Potter asked for a stay, so that he could apply for leave to bring rectification proceedings.

This was agreed, and the stay was granted until 6th July.

POLICE COURT.

Severe Sentence and Reprimand.

Mr. Hazeldan spared no words this morning to show his abhorrence of the crime of snatching. Addressing a Chinaman, who was charged with snatching a gold hair pick from the head of a woman who was walking along Morrison Street, His Worship was severe in his vituperation, and said they did not want men of his class in the Colony. He would be banished for five years previous to which he must undergo two months' hard labour.

During his incarceration he will be twice whipped (privately) and at each whipping he will receive 12 strokes. Added to all this he will, before he goes into exile, have to endure four hours in stocks.

The facts of the case are that prisoner seized the hair-pick when a heavy shower caused a rush for shelter. An Indian officer made the arrest.

"LEST WE FORGET."

"Sacred to the Memory of Margaret Johnstone, who for 33 years was a devoted missionary among Chinese women and girls in Hongkong, formerly in connection with the Society for Promoting Education in the East, and for the last 7 years in connection with the Church Missionary Society. 'Fairies' boarding school and several day schools for Chinese girls were opened by her and carried on in the vernacular with great success. By these means many were brought into full light and to the knowledge of salvation. She died in England, 29th September, 1900, aged 58 years, and was interred at Salisbury. This tablet is erected in grateful memory by old scholars and loving friends."

The above inscription is borne in Chinese and English characters on a white marble tablet, which was unveiled in St. John's Cathedral by the Lord Bishop Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed before a large congregation including many Chinese attending the various missionary institutions and the service was conducted by the Revs. F. T. Johnson and A. B. Thornhill.

Prior to the unveiling ceremony His Lordship gave a short address referring in eloquent terms to the life of the lady whose memory was thus perpetuated.

SERIOUS COLLISION IN YAUMATI BAY.

FERRY BOAT SINKS.

Many Lives Lost.

A collision between two Chinese ferry boats, plying between Hongkong and Yaumati, the seriousness of which cannot at present be accurately estimated, occurred about quarter to ten on Thursday. As far as can be gathered the Waihung and the Waiying boats collided, and the impact being of great force, the Waiying, which is smaller and older than the Waihung, sank.

Cause Not Known.

The Yaumati ferry boats conduct a large business and every one that enters and leaves Hongkong is invariably crowded with passengers. Both the above-mentioned boats were well filled with Chinese passengers, in fact the estimate is that there were 100 persons on each boat, and everything appears to have gone on as before until Yaumati Bay was reached. Whether owing to the pressure of traffic or to the obscured vision of the helmsmen, how the accident happened, one cannot say, but when the boats collided it was soon apparent that the Waiying could not long keep afloat.

Transference of Passengers.

As quickly as possible a transference of passengers occurred, but despite the speed with which this was accomplished, it was not possible to save every one. In great agony, as is usual in an accident, the almost panic-stricken passengers set aside coolness, with the result that a number of persons fell into the water and were drowned.

Number of Missing Unknown.

Assistance was quickly forthcoming from launches, of which there is always a large number in the harbour, and everything was done to save the lives of those who had the ill-fortune to be precipitated into the water. One man was so severely injured, that he was taken to the Government Civil Hospital. Despite vigilance and hard work, only one body had been recovered up to early afternoon. The official police report says that seven persons were drowned; inquiries at Yaumati in native quarters and also from one who saw the accident serve to show that nearly twenty are missing.

Searching for the Bodies.

It is, of course, impossible to say what is the correct number. The landing stage at Yaumati was crowded with Chinese waiting to hear tidings of the missing ones. Immediately the news reached Yaumati, sampans were quickly sent out to search for the bodies, but their efforts have so far been fruitless.

Strong Criticism.

The Waiying sank very quickly and its location now is marked by the usual red flag. Endeavours to discover the cause of the collision have proved unavailing, but a European interviewed on the matter gave vent to some strong criticism on the running of the ferry boats. He said it was a common custom on launches plying in the harbour for passengers to be allowed in front of the helmsman, whose vision was often interrupted, and he was surprised that more accidents had not happened.

A Suggestion.

Certainly it would be much better, if fewer passengers were allowed to travel on these boats at one time. It is in the interests of public safety that all precautions should be taken on all the small boats carrying on business in the harbour, owing, of course, to the great amount of traffic.

Mr. Morpheus of the Public Works Department was near by in a launch when the accident happened. He was able to give very valuable assistance, rescuing over thirty persons.

PETTY THEFTS.

A schoolboy stole from the third floor of a house in Des Voeux Road, a blanket valued 10 dollars. A shopkeeper, carrying on business at Graham-st., has informed the police that a shop coolie, Pun San, had absconded with clothing valued five dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

Tin.

Last week closed at £193 cash, £180 10s. three months. This week closed at £196 10s. cash, £189 5s. three months. The turnover for the week was moderate, 3,175 tons.

The market assumed a "jog-trot" appearance till Thursday, when the controlling parties were suddenly electrified into fresh activity and gaily supported the spot position, these operations being continued up to the close of the week. Judging by the pertinacity of opposing parties, the "bear" account is larger than most imagine, and as has been so many times stated in these columns, whenever the "bears" are too largely out of proportion to stocks, upward movements must result. The backwardation is already a serious matter. For a more reliable condition to exist there should be more distant buying, but the immediate outlook centres on the general requirements for the current month. Should these be easily satisfied, it will be due to something of an unexpected nature left out of current calculation, but which will perhaps defer the exacting period until June, and failing June, then July will be the month of discomfort, for since statistics must favour the "bull" party, the inevitable "squeeze" must happen, unless, as already stated, there is enough forward buying to reduce the heavy backwardation.

There is a rumour that about 500 tons of tin are being brought back from America. This may fill the specific needs of the owners of the parcel, but as a not trade operation, the principle is rather that of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" since a shortage in America at one particular moment, must cause an increased demand later, for notwithstanding the admitted improvement in the tinplate trade, America has handled this year only 500 tons in excess of 1910.

In the East, the following sales were made:—6th and 8th May, 200 tons at £191 7s. 6d. c.i.f.

9th May, 250 tons at £191 10s. c.i.f.

10th May, 275 tons at £190 c.i.f.

11th May, Nil.

12th May, 200 tons at £191 15s. c.i.f.

making a total small quantity of 925 tons.

The deliveries of Banca tin for week ending 6th May, were small, 103 tons. The stock on the 8th inst. was 970 tons.

New Company.

The Siamese Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been established with a capital of Tes. 500,000 in shares of Tes. 100, to run boats on the rivers of Siam. The signatories are Chin Rong (250 shares), Chin Hong Hong (250 shares), Chin Ek Hong (250 shares), Chin Ong Yi (250 shares), Chin Vudh of Ayuthia (100 shares), Chin Hui Yuen of Ayuthia (200 shares) Chin Hok Phong of Ayuthia (200 shares), and Nai Mi (50 shares).

Rubber Estates of Krian.

From the Directors' Report:—The rubber crop for 1909 to 1910 was estimated in the prospectus of the Company as 23,800 lb., but 41,200 lb. were actually harvested, which realised an average gross price of 7s. per lb. This production was derived from an average of not more than 14,000 trees of all ages, or a yield of 29 lb. per tree, which works out at 435 lb. per acre of 150 trees. This good result was obtained by light tapping only.

The profit for the period covered by the accounts is £6,012 18s. 6d. The Directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the period, which will absorb £5,340, leaving £672 18s. 6d. to be carried forward.

In view of the funds in hand being largely in excess of the working capital needed at present for the development of the property, and of the greatly increased revenue anticipated during the coming year, the Directors do not propose to place any sum this year to reserve or depreciation account.

It will be noticed that the completed survey shows the acreage of the Company's Estates as 120 acres less than the figures given in the prospectus. On the other hand, the planted land is 110,112 acres more than estimated in the prospectus, and the total of rubber

trees taken over, 149,774, instead of 120,802, or 22,012 trees in excess of the prospectus figures. The planted area on the two Estates is about 1,010 acres, and instructions have been given to plant up another 300 acres. There are an ample number of fine young plants in the nurseries to meet this requirement. According to last advices 23,080 trees are now being tapped, and 14,207 further trees, over 15in. girth will be tapped as soon as a sufficient number of tappers can be trained.

The estimated output for 1911 is 75,000 lb. rubber dry, and 160,000 coconuts.

THE GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1910.

Unfortunately, the Governments of the gold producing countries are so dilatory in procuring information as to the output of gold that even though we are now in the fifth month of 1911 it is impossible to get the full official figures for 1910. Concerning Russia and the countries which we lump together below as "other countries," the figures for last year are not to be had, and consequently we have assumed that the production for last year was the same as for the preceding year. The other figures given in the table below are official. It will be observed that the total for the whole world, on the assumption just stated, amounts somewhat over 23 1-4 millions sterling, and that considerably more than one-third of that total, 34.3 per cent., was raised in the Transvaal. The production of Rhodesia somewhat exceeds 2 1-2 millions, or 2.7 per cent. of the world's production, and the production of West Africa slightly exceeds three-quarters of a million, or 0.8 per cent. Adding these two to the production of the Transvaal we get a total for Africa of considerably over 35 1-4 millions sterling, or 37.8 per cent. of the world's total. It may further be added that the production of the Transvaal last year exceeded by over a million sterling the production of the previous year. In the case of Rhodesia there is a slight falling off, and in the case of West Africa there is a falling off of about £200,000. In West Africa, however, many of the important fields are only coming into the producing stage, and there is a prospect of a large augmentation in the early future. The production for the whole of Australia amounts to £13,412,205, being 14.4 per cent. of the world's total production, but showing a decrease compared with the preceding year of £1,144,363, or 7.8 per cent. The production of Canada last year amounted to £2,044,982, being 2.2 per cent. of the world's production, and showing an increase compared with the preceding year of £86,982, or 4.4 per cent. The gold production of India last year was £2,143,737, or 5.3 per cent. of the world's production, and showing an increase over the preceding year of £72,017, or 3.4 per cent. Adding together the output of Africa, Australasia, Canada, and India, we get a grand total of £52,926,842 for the gold-bearing portions of the British Empire, making 56.7 per cent. of the gold production of the world. The total gold production of the Empire, however, shows a slight decrease compared with the preceding year. The gold production of the United States ranks second in regard to gold-bearing countries immediately after the Transvaal. It amounts to £19,211,043, or 20.6 per cent. of the total production of the world. Russia is the third largest producer of gold, but only very slightly superior to Western Australia. Mexico ranks next after Western Australia, and fifth in magnitude as a gold-producing country.

Looking at the matter from another point of view, we find that the total production of Africa is £35,325,018, or 37.8 per cent. of the whole world's production; the total of the United States, Canada, and Mexico is £20,098,909, or 28.0 per cent. of the world's production; and the production of India and Russia amounts to £8,786,331, showing the production of Asia to be 9.4 per cent. of the whole world's production. Thus Africa stands first among the continents as a gold producer, America second, Australia third, and Asia fourth. "The Statist."

DEATH OF SIR HORMUS JEE MODY.**A GREAT PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.****DONOR OF THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.****A MUCH LOVED CITIZEN.**

It is with much regret that we have to record the death of Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody, Kt., who passed away at half-past seven o'clock Friday morning in his residence Buxey Lodge, in his seventy-fourth year. Sir Hormusjee took ill only some six weeks. From his fatal malady, general debility he never rallied at any time but from day to day weakened and at length passed peacefully away. At his bedside this morning, besides the Sister in attendance, were his two sons who are present in Hongkong, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. H. N. Mody, as well as his old personal friend, Mr. R. Postonji, who throughout Sir Hormusjee's illness had been in constant attendance. The only other surviving members of the family are a son and a daughter, both now in Bombay.

The Knight's Career.

Sir Hormusjee Mody was a native of Bombay, a son of Mr. Nowrojee Mody, a Bombay schoolmaster, and Jeevanji, daughter of Franjee Buxey of Bombay. He was born in 1837 and married Maneekbai, a daughter of Dinshaw Manavaty of Bombay. He was at the time of his death a member of the eminent merchant firm of Messrs. Chatter and Mody. He received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Hongkong University.

The loss that has fallen upon the family in the death of Sir Hormusjee has struck with particular force upon poor Lady Mody, who, although in Buxey Lodge at the time of her husband's demise, was so prostrated by grief that she was unable to be beside the death-bed. In fact she is so ill that it is deemed unwise to notify her of his demise.

This morning, after the sad news had reached town, a large number of the Parsee community, in which the deceased knight was a prominent figure, visited Buxey Lodge and conveyed their condolences to the suffering family.

Early Days in the Colony.

Sir Hormusjee Mody first came out to Hongkong from Bombay over fifty-three years ago to join the clerical staff of a firm of Indian merchants. It was with great pride that he used to recall his early adventures in the Colony, and he delighted to relate in the circle of his personal friends that when he arrived in Hongkong he had nothing at all to his name. He would say that the first thing that attracted his attention to China as a possible field for business adventure was just that "the glories of the gorgeous East" had enlivened his boyish fancy.

From a subordinate position, he set up a business for himself as an auctioneer and pursued this calling with various vicissitudes until bigger schemes absorbed his attention. Even up to the last, however, he still continued to retain his licence as an auctioneer of opium, though, of course, he ceased to practice this business many years ago.

Reminiscences.

His narratives of things happening currently in the Colony were always interesting, and none of greater interest than his account of the times of the big Bombay banking collapses following upon great reclamation schemes, for he was enabled to give a very realistic view of the then situation, knowing as he did the exact conditions as existing in India and as affecting Hongkong and China.

The Opium Arrivals.

In the old days of the opium trade, the first indication of the arrival of an opium ship from India was the appearance of her topsails or her smoke-stacks as the case might be. Of course thereupon there was an immediate rush of brokers and dealers to get first on board. Many of them owned fast gigs so as to make the best of such chances, and many exciting races were run in order to be first aboard. For it need not be stated that the broker who could find out first from the skipper what the state of the opium market

was in India was able if he were smart to get ashore quickly and make use of his exclusive information to some purpose in the Hongkong Canton and Macao markets, and perhaps paralyse the trade in those ports.

On the Stock Exchange in the late eighties and the early nineties he came into much prominence, where his figure soon earned him the credit of being the

'Napoleon of the Bazaar.'

But even in these later days, being at one time, in his own words, reduced to a condition of having "no more than the value of his luncheon in his pocket." He afterwards embarked upon a most ambitious commercial venture along with Sir Paul Chater, for exploiting the mineral resources of Tonkin. The Chaboung Mines with their inexhaustible resources brought revenue, and their enterprise was met with good spirit by the French; so much so, indeed, that not long ago Sir Hormusjee Mody received from the Parisian Government the honour of Knight-hood of the Legion of Honour. A sad thing about this was that the new dignity was not received until the very first day he was confined to bed in his last illness.

While Sir Paul Chater was absent in 1909, Sir Hormusjee acted as Consul for Siam, during his tenure of which office the late King of Siam died, and it devolved upon the late knight to perform the important consular services on that occasion. His valuable services there were recognised by a special despatch from H. M. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Devawongse, who recently accompanied the Royal Siamese party, with the Queen Mother, on a trip to Hongkong.

Whenever Sir Hormusjee heard of the forthcoming Royal visit, he placed at their disposal his fine residence on Conduit Road, but on learning of the state of his health the Queen Mother declined graciously the offer.

Sir Hormusjee was an ardent supporter of racing in the Colony and many a Buxey winner was led in by him past the Grand Stand. Other forms of sports, too, did not fail of his liberal patronage.

Public Benefactions.

It was not only in his many public benefactions, that Sir Hormusjee gained high esteem and public regard. He was at all times affable, a simple gentleman, with all the qualities that go to induce the regard of one's fellow-men. Most of all will his memory be perpetuated in Hongkong by his magnificent donation of three hundred dollars for the erection of our University which unfortunately he has not lived to see inaugurated.

Amongst many other contributions to Colonial purposes were a sum of \$10,000 to the Ladies' Benevolent Society, eight valuable scholarships to schools in Hongkong, \$35,000 for the Siamen's Home, besides many others which never shall be known.

As a mark of respect for his memory, the flag at the Siamen's Consulate was half-masted, and the exchange departments of the banks were closed in the afternoon.

The funeral is to pass the Monument to-night at 5.30 o'clock. The Stockbrokers' Association was closed this afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Hormusjee Mody.

Sir Paul Chater, Sir Hormusjee's partner, who is at present in England, as one of the representatives of the Colony at the Coronation Ceremonies, has been notified from day to day as to the critical nature of Sir Hormusjee's illness, and has telegraphed his intention to leave London for Hongkong early in July.

CONVINCED.

An Alabama negro was defended in court by Senator Morgan. Having cleared the negro of the charge, the senator said to him, "Rastus, did you really steal the mule?" "Well, Marse Morgan, it was just like this," said Rastus: "I really thought I did steal that mule, but after what you said to the jury I was convinced I didn't!" "Success."

COMMERCIAL.**Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s Weekly Circular.**

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s weekly share circular, dated June 7, states:—

Our market generally has been rather more active during the past week, both rubber and mining shares in many cases showing a considerable appreciation since our last report.

Rubber.—Malacca have perhaps been the strongest feature rising from £9 6d. to £10 10s. while among other advances are:—Kuala Lumpur 3s. 3d. to 4s. 3d., Linggis 30s. to 41s., Kapar 23s. 6d. to 27s., United States 23s. 6d. to 26s. 3d., Tre-melnyes have been placed at 25s., Bukit Kajangs 41s. 3d. Highlands 87-6, Duffs 9-3, London Asiatics 10-1-2, Hajeops 7-6, Chimpuls 1-4-1-2, Merlimuns 4-4-1, and Bukit Morjams 2-6. Local shares have not participated to any extent in the rise and remain steady at about last week's quotations. Business is reported in Pajamas at \$8.50, Changkat Serdangs \$5.50, Balgownie \$10.25 to \$10.45, Glen-ealy \$1.20, Singapore and Johore \$0.50 to \$1.0, Mantins par, Ayer Panas \$4.30 to \$4.40, United Singapore \$1.25, Alor Gajah \$1.50, New Singapore \$5.75, and Bukit K. Ba. 77 1/2 cts.

Mining.—Tronohs have been an exceptionally strong market rising from \$28 to \$35 on the May output from the mine of \$1,02 piculs. Kintass and Tokkas continue in demand, and Pusing Bahrus have advanced to \$7.75. Business done, Belits continue in favour at \$7 and Kanabois are attracting attention at \$1.70, on improved returns from the mine. Labats are slightly easier at \$12.75, Brungs are quiet at \$5, while Serendahs, Sipus and Raubs are in good demand at quotations.

General.—Few transactions are reported in this section. Straits Trading are steady at \$51.50, Fraser and Neaves and Steamships are wanted at current quotations, but sellers are holding for higher prices. The announcement of the Shell dividend on exactly similar lines to last year, i.e., a final of 2s. 6d. for 1910 and an interim of 1s. for the current year, has been favourably received by local holders.

New Tin-Dredging Co.

A prospectus was to be issued on May 10 of a new company called the Malayan Tin Dredging (Limited) with the object of working alluvial tin ground by the system of bucket dredging. The capital to be issued is 80,000 shares of £1, and the profit will be estimated in the prospectus at about 40 per cent. Mr. H. D. Griffiths, the general manager of the Tronoh mines, has, it is stated, reported favourably on the scheme.

Trafalgar, Limited.

The report of the directors of Trafalgar, Limited, for the year ended March 31, to be presented to the shareholders at the first ordinary general meeting on the 15th inst., states:—The profit and loss account shows a profit on the year's work of \$7,335.80, which is proposed to carry forward to next account. The amount expended on capital account, on clean weeding manuring and erection of bungalow and cooling lines amounts to \$9,446.20. The late secretaries left a deficiency in accounts of \$3,285.21, but this may yet be recovered, or a portion of it, under which conditions the directors recommend that the whole balance of \$2,785.21 be carried forward to next account.

St. Helena Rubber Company.

A circular issued to the shareholders of the St. Helena Rubber Company, Ltd., states that the negotiations for the proposed amalgamation in London of the St. Helena and Tapa estates, details of which were given at an extraordinary general meeting held on April 8 last, have temporarily, if not permanently, fallen through. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the registered offices of the company, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of considering proposals for dealing with the company's property and affairs.

SILK.**Messrs. F. C. Haffor & Co.'s Circular dated Shanghai, June 1,**

contains the following:— Since our last, dated May 3, our market has been extremely quiet.

Raw Silk.—The market opened with Gold Killings at Tls. 470 and Double Silver Elephant at 480, but there appears to be no further demand at these prices.

Native Filatures.—About 600 bales best grades have been taken for America, which almost clears up the old stock.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima, Tls. 590-595; W. S. D. Gold Dollar and Fountain 595; Small Buffalo 1, N.S., 550; Gold and Silver Sycee Boy, 550; K. K. Mars 1, ord., 525; Gold and Silver Engle and Bell, 615.

Steam Filatures.—Fair Continental demand for good qualities. New business is reported in best grade 9-11 at Tls. 810-840.

Yellow Silks.—Nothing doing. The new crop is expected to be 20-30 per cent more than last year.

Wild Silks.—Market quiet. Buyers do not seem inclined to make further concessions. Spinning Girl 1, 2, Tls. 305; Natives 1, 2, 3, Tls. 162 1-2-165.

Settlements for the fortnight, 1,000; settlements for the season, including forward contracts, 92,000; stock, 3,500; total arrivals, including Steam Filatures, 92,240.

Resume of Silk Season 1910-1911.

According to statistics, the world's trade has shown considerable improvement. Silk, however, has not shared in the increased prosperity to any extent, and whilst fashion clings to the present abbreviated garments consumption is not likely to boom.

The season opened with better prospects all round and prices steadily advanced until by the end of December, both Filatures and raws were selling at about Tls. 100 above the opening rates, this advance was largely due to reports of damage to the Japanese Autumn Crop, as well as a shortage in the Taitoo district. In spite of unfavourable circumstances the Japanese have produced nearly 150,000 bales and from the beginning of 1911, our market has weakened and continues so at the present date.

The noteworthy part about the season has been the scarcity of coarse silks, both White and Yellow, and the consequent high prices.

Raw Silk.—Exports have again fallen off, being 9,315 against 11,587 the previous season and 16,938 in 1909. Owing to scarcity, and probably also short sales, the price of Gold Killing advanced from Tls. 420 to 550.

Native Filatures.—The export has been 19,582 against 23,376 in 1910 and 25,206 in 1909. As was anticipated, the lower grades, owing to the shortage of coarse silks, went steadily up from Tls. 470 to 620. From December onwards shippers of this class have received many claims for excessive loss in weight due to the Re-reelers allowing an undue quantity of moisture to remain in the silk. If continued, this will handicap the trade badly.

Steam Filatures.—Exports 20,381 bales against 19,217 last season, this is again a record. The season has not been very profitable to the producer, in fact, some have lost heavily and further expansion in this direction seems doubtful at present.

The Season opens with cheap cocoons of fairly good quality and about 2,500 bales have been settled.

Yellow Silks.—Exports 11,000 bales against 15,995. The crop was much smaller than usual; in Mionyangs there was a scarcity of lower grades.

Wild Silks.—Exports 25,848 bales against 20,088. The crop is a very good one, and prices have declined steadily. There is again a tendency to adulterate the Native Tusshes.

CORONATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$58,913.04, the Java China Japan Lija \$250, A. W. Van Andel \$10, P. Stuybergen \$10, G. H. Van Den Pol \$10.

RAILWAY TROUBLES.**In Canton.****(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)**

Canton, June 10. In the proclamation issued by the Canton Viceroy prohibiting the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway from holding a meeting to-morrow in connection with the election of some of the members to the "Influential Committee," His Excellency bitterly criticises the action of the shareholders, and regards same as an act disobeying the decree of the Emperor, and sacrificing their interests and capital. His Excellency reminds the shareholders that the decision of the Central Government on the scheme for nationalizing the main lines of railways in China is final, and they can rest assured that due attention will be paid by the Government to their investments.

The object of His Excellency the Canton Viceroy in despatching the Tsatai for the Promotion of Industries, to supervise the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders, held on the 6th inst., was to get their views and H.E. had never for a moment expected that such disorderly scenes (the accounts of which have already appeared in your columns) would have occurred in the course of the proceedings. His Excellency doubts very much that all the shareholders attending the meeting should have acted in such a disgraceful and wild manner, and suspects that some person or persons must have been at the bottom of the affair. His Excellency intends to find out the evil-doers, and to punish them.

By virtue of this proclamation, the five resolutions adopted by the shareholders at the memorable meeting will be rendered null and void, and the Tsatai of the Constabulary will be required to prohibit the shareholders from convening the meeting to-morrow. His Excellency will require the President and Vice-President of the Canton-Hankow Railway to call a fresh meeting of the shareholders at a later date when they will be invited to signify their approval or disapproval of the action of the government.

After the issue of this proclamation, any one, guilty of causing trouble, will be punished without leniency.

SEQUEL TO FANTAN.**(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 10.**

Ha Man Hi, a military official of Tung Koon district, has reported to the Canton Viceroy that some days ago, a theatrical performance was on, in the country market of Leang To Ho, of Tung Koon district, and the people took the opportunity to indulge in the fantan game. The Commander of the braves stationed in the vicinity went with his men to interfere.

Three gamblers were arrested on the spot, and when they were being dragged to the station, the malefactors incited the people of other villages to join them in a fight with the braves. About four hundred bad characters gathered instantly, all armed, and had an encounter with the braves. During the scuffle, the three prisoners were released from the custody of the braves, while a head brave was taken prisoner instead.

Two of the braves were seriously wounded, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, some money, seven bamboo hats and an umbrella belonging to the braves were taken hold of. Ha Man Hi asked the Viceroy for instructions how to deal with the desperadoes responsible for this outrage.

ARMY ORDERS.

A Board of Officers, composed as under, will assemble at 9 a.m. on the 10th June, 1911, at the Sanitarium Barracks, for the purpose of carrying out the quarterly test of Range-takers of the British and Indian Infantry Units in this command. President: Major W. M. Withycombe, 1st K.O.Y.L.I. Member: A Captain, R.G.A. A. Subaltern, 1st K.O.Y.L.I. O. C. Units concerned will ensure that their Range-takers are at the place of rendezvous at the time stated, and will render Army Form B. 66 to the President prior to date of examination.

PIRATICAL ATTACKS.**A British Warning.****(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)**

Canton, June 12. Recently, repeated attacks have been made by pirates on foreign steamers trading up the West River, and similar outrages have been committed further up Wuchow. It is now reported that the British Consul has lodged a complaint with the Canton Viceroy respecting the occurrence, and warns His Excellency that, unless something is done by the Naval authorities to free the waterways from these pests, British gunboats will be despatched up the West River on patrolling duty to protect steamers flying the British flag. His Excellency has promptly referred the matter to the Governor of Kwong Si, and requested him to reorganize the patrolling service in the waters of Kwong Si. His Excellency Admiral Li Chun contemplates a personal cruise to these waters at no distant date, with the object of ridding the waterways of these human vultures.

MORE RIOTING.**In Kwangtung.****(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)**

Canton, June 9. The Magistrate of Sui Kai, district of Lai Chow, has reported to the Canton Viceroy that a notorious desperado of Young Kam village had incited a mob to create a disturbance and demolish a lekin station. On hearing of the disturbance the magistrate went to the scene with some soldiers, trying to maintain order. Two rioters were arrested on the spot. As the place of the disturbance is some distance from the city, the Magistrate handed the two prisoners to a district officer.

The arrest of the prisoners greatly enraged the other rioters and with the assistance of the desperadoes in the neighbouring villages, they succeeded in pulling down the branch office of the Spirit Farm. Afterwards, they repaired to the place where the two prisoners were detained and forced the district officer to surrender them.

Otherwise they threatened to assault the local officials and demolish their yamens. The excited and tumultuous element of the mob was so dangerous that the Magistrate was obliged to allow the prisoners to be bailed out.

Thus the riot ended. As the action of the people in defying the authorities could not be tolerated, the Magistrate has asked the Viceroy to send more soldiers to the district to bring the ring-leaders to justice.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.**In China.****(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 9.**

The High Court of Justice has, for a long time, been established in Canton. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy now intends to communicate with the Consuls at Shanghai to the effect that in future all cases in which Chinese and foreigners are contending parties should be referred to the High Court of Justice for settlement, by way of restoring to China the right of exercising her jurisdiction over cases (civil or criminal) connected with foreigners in the Middle Kingdom.

THE LATE TARTAR GENERAL.**Pending Interment of Corpse****(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 12.**

On Saturday last, the coffin containing the remains of the late Tartar-General was carried out to the Tai Nam Moon (The Great Southern Gate) and was followed by the soldiers of the Bannorman, the bodyguards of H.E. the Viceroy, and the local police. The coffin will be taken on board the China Navigation Company's steamer "Kweichow," which is expected to reach Canton from Hongkong to-morrow morning, bound for Tientsin. The son and other members of the late Tartar-General's family will accompany the steamer as far as Peking via Tientsin. As the "Kweichow" has not arrived, the coffin is still lying on board a flower-boat, pending transportation.

OUR LETTER BOX.**[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]**

Sir,—Could you kindly suggest through the medium of your paper that the Troops taking part in the Coronation Ceremony be allowed a small amount for refreshments on their return to Barracks.

I am sure if this is brought to the notice of the Coronation Committee they would give it their full consideration as it will be a very trying day for the troops concerned. I am sure if this is done it would be greatly appreciated.—Yours, etc.

OLD SOLDIER.**June 14, 1911.****THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWNS.****[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]**

Sir,—With reference to the report of Police Court proceedings in your issue of 13th inst., you make mention of two men having been charged with stealing rope from Kowloon Godowns and also of his Worship's remarks about the gross negligence displayed in having duplicate keys on the same bunch. As a large section of the public after reading your report may be under a misapprehension, I desire to point out that the rope was not stolen from our godowns and that the proceedings in no way concerned this Company.

I shall esteem it a favour if you will give publicity to these facts.—Yours, etc.

W. S. BROWN,**Actg. Secretary.****June 14, 1911.****FUGITIVES FROM MACAO.****(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 14.**

It is reported that H.E. the Viceroy has come to an arrangement with the Macao Government for the apprehension of Chinese fugitives hiding in Macao by Chinese detectives stationed in the Portuguese possession and also for the extradition of criminals to China.

The detectives are to draw their wages and other expenses incurred from the Finance Department in Canton.

THEFT OF ONE HUNDRED PESOS.

A Japanese gentleman named Daihoi Nakagawa has reported to the police the theft of one hundred pesos. He states he was visiting friends in Sampan-et, and afterwards went to bathe, leaving his clothes in the room. On his return he missed the money.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.**(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 13.**

Recently the native press have been publishing telegrams and letters received from Chinese residents abroad denouncing the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways out of the commercial funds. They also devoted columns in commenting on this railway question.

The Tsatai of the Constabulary considers that this practice will cause a breach of the public peace and has accordingly instructed the native press to refrain from publishing telegrams of inflammatory nature and from commenting on same.

RUN ON BANKS.**(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 15.**

As soon as the Canton Viceroy heard of the recent run made on the banks, His Excellency at once telegraphed to the Customs and Likin stations instructing them to accept the notes issued by the Official Specie Department, the Communication Bank, and the Ta Ching Bank.

Besides, the Viceroy ordered 100,000 taels from the Provincial Treasury, 130,000 taels from the Salt Treasury and 250,000 taels from the Finance Department, to place at the disposal of the Official Specie Department.

His Excellency further handed over a large quantity of sycee to the Canton mint to enable the mint to turn out more coins to relieve the money market in order to pacify the minds of the people.

SUPREME COURT.

The Uses of Adjourment.

On Friday at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. Harris on behalf of the defendant in a case made an application for a postponement for a week.

Mr. Lewis appearing for the plaintiff:—There is no defence to the action, my lord.

His Lordship:—I am not to know that.

Mr. Lewis:—The defendant called yesterday and offered an instalment which my client was unable to accept. My friend has asked for an adjournment of a week; your lordship will then fix a date for the trial and during that time the defendant will have an opportunity of saving money and I hope that you will take that fact into consideration in fixing the amount of the instalments when giving judgment.

POLICE COURT.

To-Day.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Very little business was done at the Court on Wednesday morning.

Ho Man was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for stealing 16 lbs. of brass, the property of the Admiralty. The brass was taken from the Royal Naval Dockyard.

MR. R. R. HYND.

Departs To-day for Australia.

Mr. R. R. Hynd, acting sub-manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left this afternoon by the s.s. Tai-yuan for Australia on leave. He was given a hearty send-off by the Bank staff and his going was attended by voluminous crackling in true Chinese fashion.

It will be remembered that it was Mr. Hynd who represented the Bank in their Canton enterprise, and it is suggested that his present visit to Australia may not be unconnected with branches down there—one of the few countries in which the famous corporation is unrepresented.

There were many friends present to wish Mr. Hynd bon voyage and a pleasant holiday.

RUN ON CANTON BANKS.

Soldiers Called Out.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 14.

On the morning of the 12th inst., the people here simultaneously made a run on the Communication Bank, the Ta Ching Bank and the Official Specie Departments, and madly demanded to have their notes issued by these banks changed into silver coins. The people soon multiplied as hours went on. Things began to look dangerous and the banks in question had to seek the assistance of the police and soldiers to guard their premises and maintain order.

This came to the knowledge of the Viceroy, who at once issued a proclamation for the information of the people. In the proclamation, the Viceroy said that those banks were banks of substance and standing and with a large reserve.

His Excellency was at a loss to understand why the people should have made a run on the banks. They must have based their action on a rumour originated by

Bad Characters with the intention of creating trouble. The Viceroy reminded the people that it was quite out of the question for the employees of the banks to meet their demands and they must wait patiently for their money.

The Viceroy also warned the employees of those banks not to cause any unnecessary delay in serving their clients. If any bad characters were found creating trouble by inciting the people to break the public peace, they will be severely dealt with. When these bad characters offer resistance to the soldiers and police in the execution of their duty, they are empowered to shoot them as if they were rioters.

On the same day, the Chamber of Commerce distributed handbills advising the people not to make a run on these banks, as serious consequences might result on the money market and on trade in general.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY DISPUTES.

Chinese v. European.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 15.

Some time ago, the German Consul at Shamen wrote to the Canton Viceroy that Messrs. Durbinger & Co. had complained to him of the action of the Canton Electric Company in stopping the firm from supplying, to their clients, electric plants for private use, and contended that this action was not only a hindrance to trade but a violation of treaty stipulations.

The Diplomatic Commissioner has repeatedly been asked to settle the matter but nothing has been done so far. The Consul has now again communicated with the Canton Viceroy enquiring how the Diplomatic Commissioner is to act so as to prevent any harm being done to the foreign firm in question.

On receipt of the communication the Viceroy instructed the Diplomatic Commissioner and the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries to get particulars of the dispute from the Canton Electric Company and to settle this diplomatic question without further delay.

CORONATION FUND.

Additional Subscriptions.

R. Hancock \$20; Committee of Sikh Temple \$20.

The following contributed \$10:—

I. C. Dos Remedios, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Ramos & Ramos Cinematograph, J. A. Young, C. Klinek.

The following \$5:—

S. C. MacNider, H. F. Campbell, Alfred Temperley, A. L. Shields, Allan Keith, P. Kunze, W. H. Young, Taylor, C. M. Alport, F. M. Gutierrez, Fung Shiu Wa, Chan Yat Shan, A Friend.

The following \$2:—

Wong Wok Wing, Lau Sun Lai, Poon I Cho, Chan Wing To, Leung Kai Kai, Chu Chung Fong.

And the following \$1:—

Pau Man Hing, Wong Tao Ting, Chau Tsin Shin, Chan Keng Woo, Ho Yip, Fung Ki Chuk.

RIOTING AT SHUNTAK.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 14.

The Viceroy has received an urgent report from the civil and military authorities in the Shuntak district, that a riot had been created by the native desperadoes and that considerable damage had been done to shops and properties.

The rioters numbered about 3,000 men. Up to the time of writing to the Viceroy, the rioters had not been dispersed. The Viceroy at once instructed the authorities to give orders to the soldiers to shoot into the air to frighten the rioters. If this was not successful, the authorities were instructed to open fire at them.

CHINESE IN MEXICO.

Cruiser to be Sent.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 14.

The Chinese residents in Mexico some time ago telegraphed to the Central Government stating that a large number of Chinese had been murdered during a revolt and asking that a cruiser be sent for their protection.

The cruiser Hai-yung, at present stationed in Canton waters, where she has been ever since the outbreak, has received orders to proceed to Shanghai pending instructions from the Admiralty to leave for Mexico.

RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

June 16th.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. advise us of the following quotations received by cable to-day:—

Shells	89-0
Berama	5-9
United Serdanga	89-0
London Asiatics	10-3
Eastons	1-0 prem.
Sungei Chohs	80-
Ledburys	60-
United Sumatras	7-3
Tronohs	87-0
London Ventures	2-3
Para Rubber	4-2

Market closed firm.

BOXING.

Corporal Champion Injures Wrist.

We regret to learn that Corporal Champion of the K.O.Y.L.I. who was to meet Arundel of the R.G.A. has had the misfortune to put his wrist out while training, and will be unable to fulfil his engagement. Mr. Nicol however will be able to get a suitable substitute to take his place, (the likelihood is one from the fleet).

Stanton and Capham are both getting into the pink of condition for their bout.

LAWN TENNIS.

Hongkong Tennis Championship.

The Lawn Tennis Tournament in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club was brought to a successful conclusion Thursday evening when Capt. Brierly and Lieutenant Day met to decide who was to be the winner of the tournament and consequently be in the position to claim the Championship of Hongkong.

As would be naturally expected there was a large attendance on the ground and the game was followed with great interest by those assembled. Though the heat was somewhat trying, and a consequently severe strain was imposed upon the players, the game was very brilliant. Throughout, Day played excellently, and though in the first set Brierly took the lead, he was unable to retain it and Day won by 8-6.

In the second set both players showed even form winning alternate games and securing a love game each, but eventually Day managed the points which gave him the game and set, 7-5.

The third set was shorter and Day took the first four games right away. Brierly won the fifth but the string had gone out of his return and though duce was called in the sixth game it went to Day, who took the last game without a great deal of effort. He thus won by three sets to nil.

The championship has been held previously by:—1898 Lt. H. S. Moherly, 1899 H. Pinckney, 1900 H. Pinckney, 1901 H. Pinckney, 1902 A. Humphrey, 1903 H. Hancock, 1904 H. Hancock, 1905 H. Pinckney, 1906 T. B. Norton, 1907 H. Hancock, 1908 C. A. Carr, 1909 C. A. Carr, 1910 C. A. Carr.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 12.

H. E. the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries to send for the Committee of the Nine Charitable Institutions, those of the Seventy-two Guilds, and the President and Vice-President of the Canton-Hankow Railway to hold a meeting to consider the suggestions of the Board of Communications for the repayment of the capital to the shareholders, and to hold another public meeting to consider suggestions favourable to all parties.

MARINE COURT.

To-Day.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.

Collision Near Blake Pier.

A case was preferred by Messrs. H. Price & Co., Ltd., owners of the Martel, a steam launch, against Un Shin, master of the Kum Shan steam launch, owned by the Wing Kee Co.

The evidence showed that the Martel was made fast alongside a water boat near Blake Pier and that the Kum Shan, which was proceeding along the starboard side, collided with the Martel, doing damage to the extent of \$100. The collision took place on May 2nd.

The defence was that the Martel collided with the Kum Shan. Commander Beckwith: I find that owing to proper precautions not being taken the Kum Shan collided with the Martel.

The defendant questioned the decision. Commander Beckwith: I don't want to argue with him. If the Martel was made fast alongside she could not collide with the Kum Shan.

To the interpreter: Tell him it's no use arguing, he will have to pay the damage.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 15.

The Viceroy has received information from informers stationed in Annam that Wong Hing, the ring leader of the Canton outbreak, and Luk Lan Ching, the notorious brigand chief in Canton, have successfully escaped to Hanoi by way of Hongkong. They have over 30 followers, all in foreign garb. One of them is alleged to have spoken only that the Canton revolt had caused them an enormous sum of money and it was impossible to create another rising in the near future on account of the insatiable greed of funds.

Among those who were arrested and executed in connection with the last rising, were residents at Annam.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—

Aldy, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama; Katoawing, Kobe; Koo-chong; (2) Omata, Yokohama; Koliangtyie, Soerabaya; Kwang-kahing, Soerabaya; Kwangtungai, Kwongyong, Kobe; Massey, Hongkong Hotel, St. Petersburg; 1311 5238, Amoy; 2988 4410, Amoy; 6410 7456, Shanghai.

TO CELEBRATE THEIR MAJESTIES' CORONATION.

His Excellency the Governor will be at Home at Government House to residents in the Colony on Thursday, 22nd June, at 8.30 p.m.

Evening dress.

DAY BY DAY.

Many are called but few get up. Best men are moulded out of faults.

He that despiseth his neighbour sinneth.

Death comes to us all. His cold and sapless hand.

Wanes o'er the world, and beckons us away.

Who shall resist the Summons? Hope deferred maketh the heart sick: But when the desire cometh, it is a tree of life.

The English Mail of May 13, was delivered in London yesterday.

Lieut. J. Way, No. 87 Company, Hongkong, is transferred to the 91st (heavy) Battery.

Mr. F. W. Hadley, of the U. S. Consular Service, leaves San Francisco at the end of this month for China, where he will resume his duties.

The following telegram has been received from the Harbour Master, Canton:—"Comus Rock Beacon" destroyed mark boat on position, red flag in day time red light at night.

It is notified in the Gazette that under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Honourable Mr. Warren Delabere Barnes to be Colonial Secretary, with effect from 7th June.

Coronation Service.

We have received from his Lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni the form of service to be held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Mass will be celebrated by His Lordship assisted by Mgr. P. de Maria, Rev. L. Robert, F. Noval, G. M. Spada and A. Pluzek. The Coronation March will be played by the members of the Societate Philharmonica, conducted by Prof. F. Gonzales.

The Late Mr. Wm. Macbean.

A cable has been received by the Union Insurance Society of Canton, announcing the death at home of Mr. William Macbean, who went on a year's leave in January with the intention of retiring at the end of that period. The deceased, who had been in indifferent health for some time, had been in the East since 1884, having held appointments in British North Borneo, Penang, Hongkong and Singapore.

Meeting Suppressed.

The meeting of shareholders of the Canton-Hankow railway in connection with the appointment of shareholders to the Influential Committee, as already reported in your columns, was suppressed by H.E. the Viceroy. Yesterday, the day fixed for the holding of the meeting, passed off quietly. The Company's office was closed and the doors were guarded by armed police and soldiers of the garrison.

But he that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he.

Mr. R. T. Reid has won the Penang Golf Club's Calcutta medal for 1911.

The members of the medical profession have revolted against Mr. Lloyd George's insurance bill.

The following subscription has been received towards the Coronation Fund:—W. Tucker, Esq., \$25.

It is said that the people of Kolantan are losing all their interest in their national game or pastime of bull fights.

Paris surgeons recently removed a bullet from a soldier's heart and the patient has recovered and returned to duty.

Suspended Payment.

A rumour has reached us as we go to press that a well known firm has suspended payment.

Gymkhana Meeting.

The third meeting of the Gymkhana Club will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, July 8, weather permitting.

Plague in Canton.

The plague continues unabated in Canton and is claiming many lives daily. The French hospital in Canton, however, has been very successful in the treatment of these cases by means of a certain drug.

Geographical Observations.

We have received a copy of the Summary of Geographical Observations by Mr. C. Clementi from Messrs. Noronha & Co., containing a most interesting account of a journey from Kashgar to Kowloon.

The Canton Viceroy prohibited the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway from holding a meeting yesterday. As a result the people are refusing to use the Government notes and as a consequence the money changers in Hongkong and Canton are making a good harvest. The notes are being changed at a big discount.

It is notified that the Government has established as a rest-house for the exclusive use of Europeans visiting the New Territories the bungalow at Taiipo situated to the east of the Police Station and formerly occupied by the District Officer. The charges for occupation and refreshments are detailed in the rules. Application for occupation and for further particulars should be made to the Second Assistant Director of Public Works or to the District Officer, Taiipo.

Dr. J. Wilson.

Dr. Jonathan Wilson who is lying in a critical condition at Bangkok is over 82 years of age. He is suffering from cancer. Three years ago, says the "Bangkok Times," he went to Canton to undergo an operation for the removal of the cancer. The operation was successful, but it is probable that the cancerous growth has begun again, and at such an age there is no hope of recovery. Dr. Wilson is a man of much vitality, and although his condition is so serious he may linger some time yet. Dr. Wilson has made his home at Laitawn for some years.

Chinese Detectives on French Steamers.

It is reported that H. E. the Canton Viceroy recently sent a deputy to interview the French Consul at Shamen about placing a Chinese detective on board French steamers, plying between Hongkong and Canton. The Consul replied that this matter must be referred to the French Minister at Peking. A rumour is now current in Canton, that the French Consul is in receipt of a telegram from the French Minister stating that Chinese detectives can only act as informers on board French steamers and have no right whatever to search the passengers or their luggage.

Wedding at Penang.

The wedding took place on June 7 at Penang, of Mr. Cyril Joseph Baker, son of Mr. T. S. Baker, late manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Singapore, and Miss Ottoline Dorothy Bankes Reynell, second daughter of Mr. H. E. Reynell, of Kobe. The Rev. Father Meneuvrier officiated in the Church of the Assumption. Mr. Ford Coley was best man and the Misses Evans were the bridesmaids. Mr. Eric Reynell, brother of the bride, gave her away. She was attired in a soft white Empire satin robe, with overdress of white lace, silver cord round the waist and a long white veil. The reception was held at the Residence, and the happy couple spent their honeymoon on Penang Hill.

The price of rice is rapidly going up in Hankow, the present price being 0.33 cash per picul.

A Police patrol vessel of shallow draft, fitted with petroleum engines, has been placed on the Han River to run between Chomulpo and Yangsan.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt from the Imperial Maritime Customs Inspectorate-General a publication entitled, "The Soybean of Manchuria."

Notice is given that a bamboo ceiling pier has been lately erected off the Water Police Basin at Tsimshatsui for the use of Colonial Government launches only.

Coronation Preparations.

Preparations for the Coronation are proceeding apace. The two erections—triumphal arches—in Queen's Road, will soon be completed and one of them is already assuming the form it will take.

Kowloon Ferry Landing Stage.

The extension to the Kowloon Ferry Landing stage is proceeding quickly. Nearly all the supports and girders have been erected. Diving operations are still being carried on.

Japanese Lanterns.

A large consignment of Japanese lanterns (red) have been imported into the Colony. Speaking of lanterns one has heard that a European gentleman will use the lanterns he used on the occasion of the crowning of the late King.

Death of Mr. G. E. Steele.

George Emmet Steele, an American well known in China ports, died at the General Hospital, Shanghai, on June 6. He had been there since May 20, previous to which he suffered a fall that aggravated an enfeebled condition of long standing.

The Nanking and Foochow Consul on Leave.

Mr. W. T. Gracey, U.S. Consul at Nanking and Mr. S. L. Gracey, U.S. Consul at Foochow, left for the United States on Tuesday last by the steamer Siberia, accompanied by their families, for six months' holiday at home.

Declaration of London.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, who have for some weeks past had under consideration the question of the ratification of the Declaration of London, have now unanimously resolved that the declaration ought not to be ratified in its present form. The opinion has been cable to the London Chamber of Commerce.

Refreshments for the Troops.

In our "Letter Box" Thursday a correspondent makes the very sensible suggestion that the troops who are to take part in the Coronation festivities should be allowed a small amount to buy refreshments on their return to barracks. It is to be hoped the Coronation Committee will fall in with the suggestion.

Coronation Celebrations.

In connection with the Coronation the Commodore has given directions for H.M.S. "Handy" to proceed to Taiipo on Wednesday, 21st June, and for H.M.S. "Taku" to proceed to Dumbell Island on the same date.

Removal of Post Office.

From and after 6 p.m. to-day, the Hongkong General Post Office will be transferred from the present building to the new Post Office building at the corner of Dux Voux Road and Commaght Road. The letter box will be found on the side of the building facing Pedder St. and opposite the Hotel Mansions.

Last Saturday at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, a garnishee issue was heard, in the case of Chan Kwai Keo v. Chan Kit, the garnishees being the Hop Yik firm. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the judgment creditor and Mr. Harding for the garnishees. A non-suit was entered.

The advantages of the modern form of slipways for coasting steamers was demonstrated on Thursday morning at the Taikoo Dockyard when the s.s. Daijin Maru 1,576 tons belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha was hauled up on the No. 1 Slip in 38 minutes from the time the vessel entered the slip heads until she came to rest above high water mark. This slip it may be remarked is the largest in the East and has a hauling wire of steel 14 1/2 inches circumference which is the largest wire ever manufactured, and the steadiness with which it hauls the vessel up the incline is such that a person on board is scarcely aware that the vessel has left her native element.

A new American Vice-Consul, Mr. Perkins, has arrived at Chofoo to assist Mr. John Fowler in his duties.

Mr. W. D. Jupp has arrived at Sandakan from Hongkong to take over Mr. W. H. Cope's duties in the China Borneo Company while he is on leave.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to grant provisional permission to Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody, Kt., to wear the Decoration of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the French Government.

Mariners are notified that the Ballhouse Obolisk in Singapore is now being removed to a site situated south 300 feet from its present position. It is no longer available as a clearing or anchoring mark and is screened by trees from seaward. The fishing stakes in Singapore Roads have been entirely removed.

Last Sunday the British troopship Hardinge arrived in the port bringing additions to the forces stationed here. The newcomers are the No. 4 Co. of the Hongkong-Singapore Royal Garrison Artillery and three British Officers, one native officer, and 100 rank and file of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry. There were also eight camp followers.

A man named Wong Sui, of 78 Des Vaux Road Central, reports that a man came to his shop and ordered 15 cases each of two brands of cigarettes, valued at \$103. They were sent in charge of a foki to the purchaser's alleged place of business, where the foki was told to wait. As the man did not appear enquires were made. The bird had flown.

One of the features of the Coronation decorations will be the fireworks display to be given in the Botanic Gardens by the Japanese community. Specialist is coming down from Japan to conduct the show and it is said that it will be something bigger and more unique than any similar display ever seen in Hongkong.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance:—Ordinance No. 41 of 1909, entitled—An Ordinance to exempt Crown Lands granted in respect of Forfeiture and submerged lands in the New Territories from a certain condition imposed under the Forfeiture and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901.

At Stonecutters Island last Saturday afternoon, a Chinese youth got out of his depth while swimming and was in peril of his life when he was rescued by Mr. W. Hall, an old student of the Diocesan School. The lad who was in trouble in the water was also a Diocesan schoolboy. Whilst he was in difficulty, a companion went to his rescue but was overcome by the current, and was himself only rescued with difficulty.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 20 of 1911.

—An Ordinance to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896; Ordinance No. 21 of 1911—An Ordinance to amend the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1909; Ordinance 22 of 1911.—An Ordinance to amend the Patents Amendment Ordinance, 1909; and the Ordinance No. 23 of 1911.—An Ordinance to amend the Foreign Offenders Detention Ordinance, 1872.

There is published in the Government Gazette Saturday a despatch from the Secretary of State declaring that His Majesty the King has decided that the Royal Standard which is the personal flag of the Sovereign, is not in future to be flown except when and where His Majesty is personally present. Accordingly Colonial Regulation No. 148, which requires the Royal Standard to be flown at Government Houses on the King's Birthday and on the days of His Majesty's Accession and Coronation has been cancelled, and Colonial Regulation No. 149 will in future run as follows:—"The Union Flag, without any badge, shall be flown at Government House daily from sunrise to sunset."

Printed and Published by Richard Irving Hope, for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble, at No. 47, Des Vaux Road Central, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8581

號一廿月五年三統宣

SATURDAY, JUNE 17 1911.

大拜禮

號七十月六英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

WOKINGHAM STAKES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 16th, 5.15 p.m.

The result of the Wokingham Stakes was:—

- 1, Melonger.
- 2, Galloot.
- 3, Newcastle.

HARDWICKE STAKES.

The following was the result:—

- 1, Swynford.
- 2, The Story.
- 3, Mustapha.

LONDON SHIPOWNERS REFUSE CONCESSIONS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 16, 5.15 p.m.

The principal London ship-owners will grant no concessions to the strikers.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT OSHIMA.

NUMBER OF FATALITIES.

(“INDEPENDENT NEWS” AGENCY.)

Tokio, June 17.

In the middle of the night a severe earthquake was experienced at Oshima, situated in the Izu-choo Islands.

So severe was it that crevices appeared in the ground.

The number of casualties, reported up to the present, are said to total fourteen.

POLICE COURT.

To-day.

Robbing the Dead.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood for stealing \$24 from the body of a victim of the recent collision at Yau-mat. The man was caught in the act by an Indian watchman. Defendant was remanded in police custody to enable him to produce witnesses to prove that the parcel was lying alongside the body. He added that the Indian wanted the parcel himself, and as he could not obtain it had brought up the charge against him.

Kidnapped.

On the 6th inst. a boy was kidnapped from Tai-kok-tai. On the 15th while Sergt. Kerr was doing mounted patrol duty in the new territory, he saw three men and a boy, and suspecting that something was wrong, he took them to the station. Inquiries elicited the fact that the boy had been kidnapped from Suidter Street. The three men were remanded.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

ADVANCES CONCEDED.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, June 16, 2.10 p.m.

Though only a few ships in London are crewless, there were some in the provincial ports where the majority of the strikers (?) had no difficulty in preventing the manning of those ships, except the White Star, Canadian Pacific and Lamport Hall Lines, which have conceded an advance of ten shillings a month all round.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

FLOATED IN EUROPE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, June 17, 7.10 a.m.

The subscription lists have been closed in the prospectus issued by the Imperial Chinese Government for raising a loan of six million pounds sterling (£6,000,000) by five per cent. bonds at a price of one hundred and one-half premium for the construction of 1,124 miles of railways in Hunan and Hupai Provinces, connecting up the Canton-Hankow Railway and the Hankow-Peking lines.

In London and Berlin the subscription lists were closed immediately.

The loan is quoted at about one per cent. premium.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

EXTENDING.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, June 17, 7.10 a.m.

Telegrams received from seaports in Great Britain and on the Continent state that the strike of seamen is growing.

In some cases, steamers have only been able to secure crews by granting an advance of wages.

Mme. Sarah Grand.—Doctors are as much influenced by fashion as a Mayfair milliner.

Roy. Father T. A. Burge.—Every composer thinks all his own geese are swans.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

ARRIVE AT DOVER.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, June 17, 7.10 a.m.

The Chinese Mission have arrived in England.

They were met at Dover by representatives from the Foreign Office.

EX-PRESIDENT DIAZ.

EN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, June 17, 7.10 a.m.

Ex-President Diaz of Mexico has arrived at Vigo (where it is expected that he will embark for Europe).

FESTIVITIES IN CANTON.

At the Coronation.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, June 16.

The British community in Canton are not going to be behind hand in fittingly observing the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation. The decorations on the Shamen promise to be on a very fine scale. All the foreign firms will take part and the display should be well worth seeing.

On the 22nd, the British Consul-General (J. W. Jamieson) will hold a reception at the Consulate, at which all the community will be welcomed and entertained. An officialiffin will also be given. As regards the British gunboats in the river, the commander of H.M.S. Moorhen will hold a reception on board, to which the community will be invited. A loyal Salute will be fired at noon. A church service will be held in the morning and will be attended by the bluejackets from the British warships.

In the afternoon sports will be arranged for the sailors on the Sports Ground on the Shamen. Light refreshments will be served. The programme of events has not yet been drawn up completely. A swimming regatta is also proposed.

In the evening the British community will give a reception at the Club to the foreign community.

A temporary theatre is being erected on the Sports Ground for amateur theatricals, the piece to be presented being "Mortauvigh," which is a clever little sketch written by a local amateur and, as its title implies, it contains colours got from English, French and German pleasant relationships on the Canton station.

On the whole, the Twenty-second promises to be a gala day on the Shamen.

COLONIAL REVENUE.

The Treasury financial statement for the month of March, 1911, is as follows:—Revenue and Expenditure.

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 28th February, 1911,	\$1,550,834.37
Revenue from 1st to 31st March, 1911,	510,135.40
Expenditure from 1st to 31st March, 1911,	2,060,969.83
Balance,	\$1,784,857.38

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

A NEW BANK.

CHINO-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

(“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, June 16.

A new bank, to be called the Chino-American Bank, is to be established, with branches in Peking and Shanghai, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

The Chinese Board of Finance will hold one-fifth of the shares, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce three-tenths; and the remaining one-half will be held by American interests.

His Excellency Chang Hsin is to be managing director.

JAPANESE CRUISER AT HANKOW.

WHY?

(“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, June 16.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has asked the Japanese Minister in Peking to explain the reason for the prolonged stay of a Japanese cruiser at Hankow.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

CUBA AND CHINA.

(“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, June 16.

The Board of Foreign Affairs is in negotiations with the Cuban Minister at Peking about drawing up a Commercial Treaty between Cuba and China.

PRESIDENT OF DUMA.

TO VISIT PROVINCES.

(“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, June 16.

The President of the Duma intends to visit the Three Eastern Provinces.

It is reported that the Japanese Government is greatly concerned over the proposed visit.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

(“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, June 16.

The President of the Board of Finance has determined to tender his resignation on account of the continued friction with the new Cabinet, the Army Advisory Council and the Lord of the Admiralty.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

FOREIGN TENDERS INVITED.

(“SHAT PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, June 16.

Chan Hoi Siu and H.E. Tuan Fang have held a conference about inviting foreign tenders for the construction of railways in China.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

FOR EASTERN PROVINCES.

(“SHAT PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, June 16.

The President of the Army Board proposes to appoint a Commander-in-Chief stationed in the Three Eastern Provinces.

ANOTHER LOAN.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS.

(“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, June 16.

It is proposed that a foreign loan should be raised for the development of the Kiangsu-Chiang railway.

The Board of Communications is in favour of the scheme but the Board of Foreign Affairs and Finance are not.

RUN ON CANTON BANKS.

SHORTAGE OF MONEY.

(“SHAT PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, June 16.

H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has telegraphed to Peking stating that owing to the run made on the Taiching bank and the Communication bank, Canton is very hard pressed for money.

The Viceroy requested the Board of Finance to remit \$5,000,000 at once to Canton and also ask for permission to raise foreign loans to the amount of \$5,000,000 to save the situation.

An Imperial decree has been issued granting the Viceroy's request.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Bad Silk Year.

Japanese Consulate, Canton.—On account of the long-continuing rain, many of the silk-worms have perished, and the cocoons of the survivors are of bad quality. The Shantung district has suffered particularly. —“Tokyo - Japan Mail.”

Dalai Lama Returned.

Peking, June 3rd.

The Dalai Lama, whose whereabouts has been a source of mystery since he left India recently, has safely returned to Lhasa. —“Hochi.”

Diplomatic Movements.

Peking, June 5th.

The United States Minister to China will shortly return home. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, and the Russian Minister are now making preparations to quit Peking to spend the summer on the sea coast. The French Minister has already returned home. The representatives of capitalists of the four Powers have returned to their respective countries. —“Nichi Nichi.”

Honourable Solution.

London, June 5th.

The “Observer” has changed hands. Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor-in-chief, still retains his post, and the paper continues to play a conspicuous part in the London journalistic world. Sunday's issue of the paper contains an article dealing with the Lords Veto Bill, in which it is pointed out that the Unionists will not yield unconditionally to the contention of the Liberals, nor is it likely that the Government will create numerous peers. The paper thinks some clever method will ultimately be devised to solve the question, with due honour to both parties. —“Nichi Nichi.”

Turkey's Troubles.

London, June 5.

A Cottingo (Montenegro) telegram states that the Mardite tribe, which is one of the most powerful Albanian tribes and is able to put 10,000 troops in the field, has broken out in revolt. They have declared the independence of Albania and established a provisional Government in Alosi (?) They have attacked the Turkish troops. The tribe occupies one of the remotest districts in the heart of the mountains where there are scarcely any roads. —“Osaka Asahi.”

Confiscation.

London, June 5.

A Lisbon telegram states that, as the result of the separation of Church and State, public loan bonds of the Portuguese Government amounting to over £5,000,000 owned by the Roman Catholic Church have been confiscated by the Government. —“Osaka Asahi.”

Honours for Herr Ballin.

Berlin, June 1.

The General Director, Herr Ballin, is celebrating the 25th anniversary of his leadership of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie. On this occasion he was appointed Honorary Doctor of the Polytechnical High School at Charlottenburg. He was further honoured by the Kaiser with the Brillants of the Order of the Crown. —“Deutscher Japan-Post.”

Japan's Coronation Squadron.

London, June 4, 11.40 p.m.

While the Japanese Coronation Squadron was at Gibraltar, Rear-Admiral Shimamura accompanied the Governor to the review, in which 3,000 troops took part, and afterwards attended the official luncheon. During the luncheon the toast to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was given and honoured with enthusiasm.

BOXING.

Kenny v. Carlson.

Carlson who was to have left for Hongkong before he did, was unable to do so on account of the Ruby leaving Hilo on the 10th before his wrestling match. However he caught the s.s. Penang which got to Manila on the 16th and he has caught the s.s. Young-sang, for Hongkong. He will arrive on the evening of the 19th or the morning of the 20th.

Kenny can be seen at the usual hour at the V.R.C. where he will be having three or four sparring parties. He says he has made a “find” in Corp'l Scruton of the Yorkshires and the new man will box a preliminary on the 22nd.

MONEY CHANGERS' OFFENCES.

Punishment to Follow.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, June 15.

The Namhoi and Pan U Magistrates have jointly issued a proclamation which is to the following effect:—During the last few days the people here have been panic stricken regarding their endeavours to redeem the notes issued by the Official Specie Department, the Tai Ching Bank and the Communication Bank, and the money changers have been reaping a good harvest by discounting the bills at as low percentage as possible in exchange for coins. We consider this disgraceful means of profit-making as meddling with the currency, and injurious to trade.

After the issue of this proclamation any money changer found guilty of such offence, will be severely punished, while his shop will be sealed up by the Government.

The Weather Forecast.



	June 16th at	
	10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.66
Temperature ...	84	88
Humidity	83	67
Rainfall	0.07	—

On the 17th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately to considerably over the Philippines, the Loochoos and the China coast.

The typhoon which is situated at a considerable distance to the Southward of the Loochoos, is moving slowly, probably Northwards.

The decrease of pressure over China is due to a depression which is moving Eastwards over the Lower Yangtze valley.

The depression lying over the S.E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday, has moved into the Pacific.

Pressure is relatively high over the Pacific to the Eastward of the Bonins, and over the S. part of the China Sea.

Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.18 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.W. winds, fresh; fine as a whole, but some showers.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, variable winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000
 RESERVE FUND.....15,000,000
 Sterling £1,600,000 at 2/6.....16,250,000
 Silver.....\$1,250,000
 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
 PRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
 Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick - Chairman
 G. H. Medhurst, Esq. - Deputy Chairman
 F. H. Armstrong, Esq.
 G. H. Allen, Esq.
 A. Forbes, Esq.
 G. F. Prichard, Esq.
 G. S. Gubley, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
 Hongkong - N. J. STABB.
 Shanghai - H. E. H. HUNTER.
 LONDON BANKERS - LONDON COUNTY
 AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
 per annum on the daily balance.
 ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
 For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
 N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
 conducted by the HONGKONG
 AND SHANGHAI BANKING
 CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
 on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
 at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 Depositors may transfer at their option
 balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
 AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
 FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
 annum.
 For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION,
 N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
 CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: - LONDON.
 PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
 RESERVE FUND.....£1,025,000
 RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
 PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
 RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
 of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
 Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
 4 per cent.
 On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
 3 1/2 per cent.
 On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
 2 1/2 per cent.
 W. M. DICKSON,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
 RESERVE FUND... 16,850,000

Head Office - YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
 HANKOW.
 KOBE.
 OSAKA.
 NAGASAKI.
 LONDON.
 LYONS.
 NEW YORK.
 SAN FRANCISCO.
 HONOLULU.
 BOMBAY.
 SHANGHAI.
 TIENTSIN.
 PEKIN.
 NEWCHWANG.
 DALNY.
 PORT ARTHUR.
 ANTUNG.
 LIAOYANG.
 MUKDEN.
 TIE-LING.
 CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of
 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
 Balance.

On fixed deposit: -
 For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
 " 6 ".....3 1/2 " "
 " 3 ".....2 1/2 " "
 TAKKO TAKAMICHI,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
 RESERVE FUND...Gold \$3,250,000
 Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: -
 60 Wall Street, New York.
 LONDON OFFICE: -
 88, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
 BANK OF ENGLAND.
 NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK,
 LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
 description of Banking and Ex-
 change Business, receives money on
 Current Account at the rate of 2 per
 cent. per annum on daily balances and
 accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
 rates: -
 For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 " 3 1/2 " "
 For 3 " 3 " "

GEO. HOGG,
 Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, 20th Feb. 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY
 PAID-UP.....\$10,000,000
 PAID-UP.....\$10,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE - SHANGHAI.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS - BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
 Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
 Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
 Yokohama

LONDON BANKERS:
 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
 THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
 BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCH BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
 AGENCY.
 DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESSEL-
 SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
 Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
 which may be learned on application.
 Every description of Banking and
 Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar. 1911. [2]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
 J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing
 Director.
 A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
 S. B. Neil, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

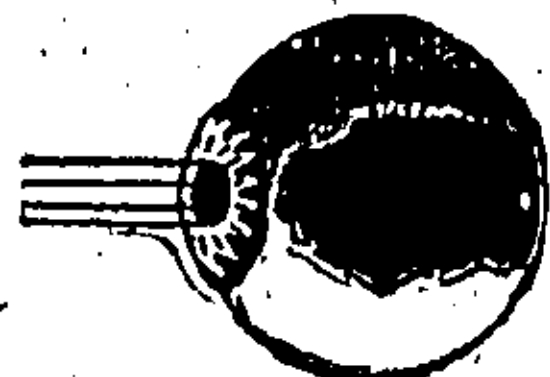
A STRONG British Corporation Re-
 gistered under Hongkong Ordina-
 nces and under Life Assurance Com-
 panies' Act, England.
 Insurance in Force.....\$37,855,885.00
 Assets.....8,415,260.00
 Income for Year... 3,566,559.00
 Insurance Paid.....8,216,818.00

LEFFERTS
 KNOX, Esq.,
 District Manager,
 B. W. TAPE, Esq.,
 District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector,
 Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD,
 HONGKONG.
 Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
 T. F. Hough, Esq.
 C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.
 Hongkong, 26th Jan. 1911. [810]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the
 people here believe, that they can get
 better fitting glasses at our place,
 than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.

Doctors' prescriptions accurately
 filled.

N. LAZARUS,

Ophthalmic Optician,

14, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER
 (Qualified).

No. 1, Queen's Road East,
 HONGKONG.

29th April, 1911. [1005]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 22nd Mar. 1911. [990]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAU MATI.

Established 1890.

THE only successful Steam Lau-
 dry in the Far East. The only
 Laundry in the Colony under
 European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery.
 Flannels and underwear washed by
 skilled Japanese.
 Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning
 a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield
 Arcade. Tel. K83.

R. WOOD,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar. 1911. [981]

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON.
 General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.
 If they do and if the mountings are
 properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.
 There is no comfort in spectacles that
 are merely "good enough." They are
 either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or
 repairs, come and see us at our new
 location in York Buildings, between
 Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.

THE "GARRICK"
CIGARETTES

(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest
 Grades of Bright Virginia
 Tobacco and packed in Air
 tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT & BUTLER,
 ENGLAND.



THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.
 STALDEN EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.
 BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
 HONGKONG & CHINA.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS
 CONFECTIONERS
 CATERERS
 RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [497]

Intimations



THE

PREMIER CHAMPAGNE

POMMERY AND GRENO

IN

MAGNUMS, QUARTS and PINTS.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [42]

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!
 PURE, WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFÉ,

16, Des Vœux Road Central (next to Hongkong Hotel). [1121]

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLEN CO., LTD.
 Autogenous Welding of Steel, Iron, Cast Iron Aluminium and Copper.
 REPAIR OF BOILERS & KEELS by the oxy-acetylen process.
 If you want to save money and time, if you want to get an A. number 1 job,
 TRY IT.
 OFFICE: 71, PRAYA EAST. [1193]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

AT THE PEAK HOTEL
GRAND CONJURING ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. CHING LING FOO,

THE World-famed Conjurer and Magician of Peking, in the Empire of
 China, lately performing at the Empire Theatre, London, and the
 Palace Theatre, Berlin, (who is kindly giving a free entertainment at the Peak
 Club to the Peak Children on Coronation Day).
 WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT OF HIS ART OF
 CONJURING.
 Assisted by his daughter, Miss Chee Toy, and his trained staff.
 At the Peak Hotel, TO-NIGHT, the 17th June, 1911, at 9.30 p.m., by
 the kind permission of Mr. H. Findlay Smith.
 Seats, \$2.00, can be reserved previously at the Hotel.
 If fine, performance will take place on the Roof of the Annex; if wet,
 in the Dining Room.
 Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [1192]

DON'T FORGET
THURSDAY, 22ND JUNE

AT THE
 STADIUM

THE TWO GLADIATORS MEET.

FOR THE HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE ORIENT.
 SEATS: \$10, \$5, \$3. [1160]

VICTORIA
THEATRE.

THE PALACE HALL OF THE
 COLONY.

THE

EMINENT SOUBRETTES.

THE TWO COLLIERIES.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [1165]

TSANG KWONG
COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS
 CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vœux Road Central.

Telephone No. 699.
 Hongkong, 2nd Jan. 1911. [7]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

What they Think.

China Mail.

The Officials and the People.

The people as a whole appear
 to have been remarkably willing
 that the gambling houses should
 be closed down, but they are
 evidently much opposed to the
 officials looking to the wine and
 spirit trade in order to secure the
 necessary amount to make up for
 the consequent depletion in the
 Provincial coffers. Probably they
 are conscious of the fact that they
 are continually being "squeezed,"
 and this may be the explanation of
 their decision to resist now tax-
 tion, even though they may have
 been relieved in other directions.
 Without doubt, a great deal of the
 existing discontent in China to-
 day has its origin in that the
 people have no voice in such
 matters as the proportion or in-
 cidence of taxation. In our opinion,
 half the troubles of the country
 would quiesce to-morrow if the
 officials only displayed a willing-
 ness to take the representatives of
 the people into their confidence
 and consulted with them in many
 matters affecting local govern-
 ment. So long as the wishes of
 the masses are ridden over rough-
 shod, so long will there be trouble.
 Nothing but goodwill and co-
 operation between the officials and
 the people can prevent it.

Daily Press.

Anti-Sweating Bill.

Sweating may be defined as
 working for a rate of wages below
 the economic rate, and apparently
 this Bill which the House of Com-
 mons has been discussing would
 define as sweating, wages which
 are to-day perfectly adequate in
 an Asiatic country, and thus would
 exclude manufacturers from those
 countries on entirely false grounds.
 There can be no universal stand-
 ard of wages yet. In a recent
 article we dealt with the steady
 rise in wages in Japan corres-
 ponding to the economic devel-
 opment of the country, and ex-
 pressed the conviction that the
 West had nothing much to fear
 from the competition of countries
 where wages are now low, because
 cheapness means inefficiency. As
 the Asiatic countries progress
 along Western lines, the standard
 of living will rise, and with in-
 creasing efficiency in the manu-
 facturing industries there will be en-
 hancement of wage rates. Fifty
 years hence conditions in some
 parts of Asia at least will probably
 approximate very closely to con-
 ditions in the West, and then and
 not till then will it be possible to
 justly apply the restrictions which
 are imposed by the Bill referred
 to. If the cheap productions of
 foreign countries which compete
 with home industries are to be
 denied admission into the United
 Kingdom, it will have to be done
 by taxation rather than by any
 such method as this Bill proposes.

South China Morning Post.

Obituary.

By the death of Sir Hormusjee
 Mody, Hongkong mourns the loss
 of one of its most valued citizens.
 His public benefactions have
 deeply carved his name in the
 temple of honour and his
 memory will be revered for all
 time as one who loved the
 Colony and gave liberally of
 his means for the benefit of his
 fellow-men. Sir Hormusjee came
 to Hongkong fifty-three years ago,
 a young man and as he himself fre-
 quently said, no scholar; neverthe-
 less he immersed himself so com-
 pletely in the business and social
 pursuits of the place that he was
 never once able to leave it. Gifted
 with the capacity for making two
 ears of corn grow where only one
 grew before, Sir Hormusjee, in the
 prosperous days of the Colony,
 amassed wealth, and apart from
 his many private benefactions, the
 extent of which will probably
 never be known, he conceived the
 idea of giving to others that which
 circumstances had deprived him
 of in his own youth, namely a
 liberal education.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Bristow Amendment.

Washington, June 13.—The Senate yesterday passed the Bristow amendment to the bill providing for the federal control of corporations. The measure was passed by the close vote of 45 to 44.

The bill for the federal control of corporations is one that was introduced into Congress on the recommendation of President Taft. Its main feature is that of federal incorporation of concerns engaged in interstate commerce. The text of the Bristow amendment to the bill has not yet been received.

The Insular Ice Plant.
Washington, June 12.—Your correspondent was granted an interview Saturday with the President concerning the mooted sale of the insular ice plant. President Taft called attention to the fact that the legal department of the Bureau of Insular Affairs had held that an act of the Philippine legislature was necessary before the sale of the plant could be consummated. The President said that the matter so far as the Washington government was concerned was entirely in the hands of the War Department and of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in particular.

He further said that as far as he himself was concerned he would not interfere in the negotiations either one way or the other. If the Philippine Legislature were willing, to sell the plant he had no objections to offer.

Carlson Easily Puts Belrose Down.

Hilo, June 11.—Borore the largest crowd that ever turned out to witness a wrestling match in Hilo, Emil Carlson of Manila defeated Belrose of the 9th Infantry in two straight falls last night. Carlson secured the first fall in 12 minutes and the second fall in 12 minutes and 12 seconds. Belrose did not appear to have been in the best of condition when he entered the ring and right from the start it was evident that the Manila man had him at his mercy. Carlson was in perfect condition and had little trouble in downing the infantryman. The bout was refereed by R. E. Hertel. First Sergeant Findlayson of the 9th Infantry seconded Belrose. A. T. Hill of Hilo was in Carlson's corner.

Carlson suffered no ill effects from the bout and will be in the pink of condition when he meets Roy Kenny in their fight scheduled for Hongkong on coronation day, June 22. Carlson could not catch the Rubi on which he intended to go to Hongkong, and will remain here until Tuesday when he will leave for Manila in the hope of catching the Friday boat for Hongkong.

In the preliminary bouts last night, Nichols got the decision over Robinson, the Bilger-Howell match resulting in a draw.

Belrose, who was never defeated before, was backed heavily by the soldiers stationed at Camp Jossman and by the local sporting fraternity.

San Carlos Sugar Central.
Hilo, June 13.—Cable information has just been received here by Messrs. Boardman and Lambert, the representatives of the Honolulu capitalists who are putting up the money for the San Carlos Sugar Central that instead of a 600 ton daily capacity mill orders have been placed with the Honolulu Iron Works for a 1,000 ton mill, with twelve rollers. There are but four other mills of this capacity in the world.

The Honolulu Iron Works has agreed to give this order preference over all other business, as it is the desire of the men behind the scheme to install the big mill within as short a time as possible, and it is expected that actual work will begin within a few weeks.

The material increase in the size of the mill and the additional expense for more machinery has been made necessary by reason of the fact that a great many more hacenderos have made haste to contract for grinding their cane at the central than was expected. It seems that the idea has taken great hold upon the sugar growers of Negros and the central people will have no difficulty in securing all the contracts they will care to handle.

Considerable railway track will thus necessarily be laid. The gauge will be thirty-six inches, and will touch the most extensive haciendas in that section of Negros.

BOXING.

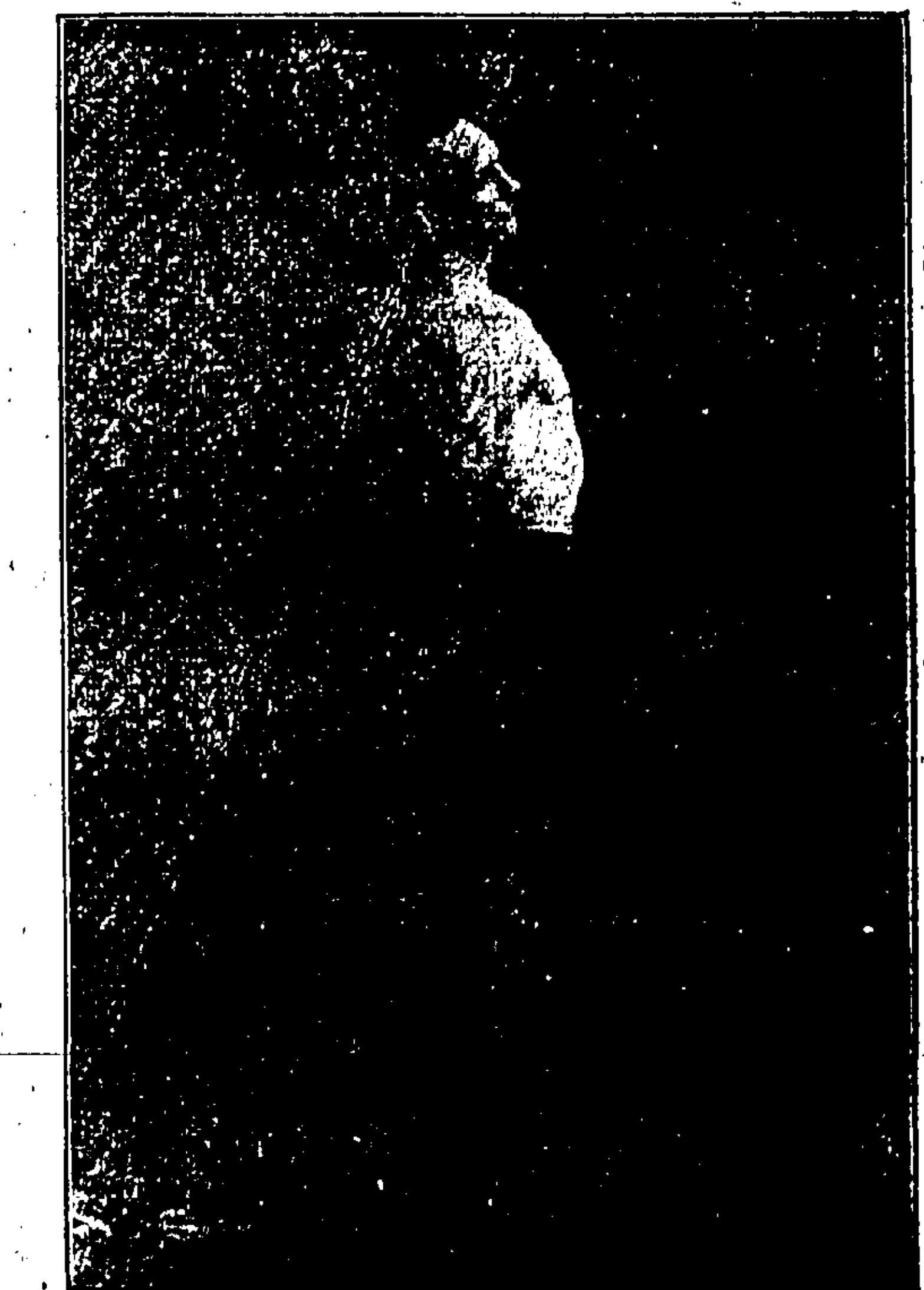
Kenny v. Carlson.

The great match, the fight for the heavyweight championship of the Orient, approaches, and with its approach interest becomes keener. One has only to visit the V.R.C. any night in the week to see the interest which is taken in the fight, for here a large number of people assemble to watch Kenny prepare for his match with Carlson. He has sparred with Sailor Enslaw, Y. Sumner, Iron Bux and has also put on the gloves with a heavyweight boxer from H.M.S. Tamar.

Some people seem to think Kenny is quite fit now, and that



We understand that Carlson has deposited 1,000 pesos in Hongkong. He wishes to fight to a finish, but as this is contrary



Carlson says he is quite confident of winning, and since his wrestling match a few days ago has gone into strict training. He will not arrive in Hongkong until the 20th, and during the day preceding the fight will just take off a little of the lethargy brought on by the voyage from Manila.

a rest for a few days before the match will be advantageous. An old boxer gave us this as his experience and said it was beneficial to him. Kenny, however, will leave nothing to chance, and he has expressed a determination to train to the last minute.

Without doubt he has reduced his weight, and he turned the scale at 158 pounds against Carlson's 182 pounds. We have been favoured with the measurements of both Kenny and Carlson.

Kenny's are:—Height six feet; weight 158 lbs.; reach 76 inches; chest 40 inches; neck 16 inches; forearm 12 inches; biceps 11 inches; waist 31 inches; thigh 20 inches; calf 14 inches; wrist seven inches.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

The Buried Treasure.

Once upon a time, a peasant was ploughing his field, when he uncovered a great earthen jar. It was carefully sealed and so very heavy that he felt sure that it must contain something precious.

He opened it with trembling hands, and found it filled to the very brim with coins of shining gold.

He went home at once to tell his wife, Anna, of his good fortune, that she might rejoice with him.

Now his wife was a very talkative woman, who had never been known to keep a secret. When he charged her to tell no one about the treasure, she laughed at the very idea of such a thing.

"What is the use of your finding gold," said she, "if I cannot tell the neighbours about it?"

"It would not be safe to have it known that there was so much money in our hut," said Ivan.

"Someone might break in and steal it. Wait until I have bought a shop and gone into business. Then you may tell as many people as you choose."

Anna, however, was unwilling to wait. She wanted to tell the whole village that very day. But as it was nearly supper time, she decided to wait until morning, knowing that she could not tell everyone that evening, and fearing that others might spread the news.

Seeing that he could do nothing to stop her tongue, Ivan tried to think of a plan to prevent her talk doing any harm.

He had found a hare in his trap in the woods, and he went to the river and caught a pike. Then he set a line in the river, and hooked the hare to it, as if it had been caught there.

He then climbed the highest tree in the woods, and fastened a bird trap near the top. He put the pike into the trap as if it had been a bird, and left it hanging in the tree top.

Next he hurried to the village and bought a great string of pretzels, the largest he could find.

It was quite dark when he reached home, so he had no trouble in hiding the pretzels before his wife knew that he had returned.

He arose before dawn and scattered the pretzels about the yard, as if they had fallen there during the night. Then he went back to bed and pretended to be asleep until after his wife had arisen.

No sooner had Anna opened the door, than she ran back to her husband in a state of great excitement.

"Ivan, Ivan!" she cried, shaking him by the shoulder. "Come and see what happened last night! I thought that I heard something beating against the windows, but I was too sleepy to get up and look. It must have been fairly raining pretzels, for the whole yard is covered with them."

"The other women were ahead of me this time!" sighed Anna, carrying her basket into the house. "But I'll get more than even with them to-day, when I tell about that treasure."

"Suppose we go and see if there is anything in my traps," said Ivan, picking up the last pretzel.

"Just think what a fine breakfast we can have this morning if I have been lucky enough to make a good catch!"

Together they went to the river bank, and drew the line to land. Caught fast on a hook at the end of it was a plump hare as one could wish to see. "Who ever heard of such a thing as that before!" exclaimed Anna, her eyes fairly round with wonder.

"A hare caught on a fish-hook in the river! Won't the neighbours be surprised when I tell them!"

"They went to the tree where Ivan had set his bird-trap. In it hung a lusty pike, its silvery scales flashing in the sunlight. Anna could hardly believe her eyes as her husband climbed the tree to get the pike."

"What will the neighbours say?" she kept saying to herself. "What would the neighbours say when I tell them!"

Hardly had they finished breakfast when Ivan went to town to look for a shop that he could buy. No sooner was he out of sight than his wife, not even waiting to wash the dishes, hurried to the nearest neighbour's.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first floor suitable for offices or living rooms; moderate rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply REX, P. O. Box 418. Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1188]

HOUSE TO LET in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. [1194]

Breathlessly she told the strange story of the great jar full of gold that her husband had found, of the shower of pretzels that had covered their yard, of the hare caught on a fish-hook in the river, and the pike at the top of a tree in the woods.

At first the neighbour listened with eager attention but long before the story was ended she was laughing heartily.

"Surely you do not expect me to believe such nonsense as that!" she exclaimed. "Does your head feel all right this morning?"

Anna was quite indignant at having her word doubted, and declared up and down that she spoke the truth. But her neighbour kept on laughing at her until she angrily left the house.

She fared no better at the next place she visited, nor at any of the others. People who might have believed about the treasure alone laughed scornfully at her other stories, in spite of her indignation.

Not until her husband had bought a fine shop and was well set up in business did they realize that she had told the truth.

By that time Anna had learned the lesson that Ivan wished to teach her: to keep their affairs to herself—and when they went to live in town, no one ever heard of her telling their secrets.

AN ARCTIC VETERAN.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Strong Nares, who commanded one Arctic expedition and took an active part in another, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday.

Sir George Nares entered the Navy in 1845, and in 1852 was appointed to join the "Resolute" on her fruitless voyage in search of Sir John Franklin, Sir Edward Belcher being in command of the expedition. In 1872 Sir George—then a Captain—was appointed to command the Challenger, on her famous scientific cruise, but in 1875 he was recalled and given the command of a new expedition to the Arctic. With this expedition, which consisted of the

Alert and Discovery were associated many well known naval officers, among whom were the following:—

Admiral Sir W. H. May, now Commander-in-Chief at Devonport; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham (retired); Admiral Sir L. A. Beaumont; Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson (retired); Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; Admiral Polham Aldrich (retired); Vice-Admiral Sir G. Le Clerc Egerton (Second Sea Lord); and Admiral A. A. C. Parr (retired).

When this expedition returned Sir George Nares was despatched to complete the survey of the Strait of Magellan. For his various services to navigation and exploration, he was awarded the K. C. B., and received the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Gold Medal of the French Geographical Society. He retired from the Navy on April 24, 1886—just a quarter of a century ago.

THE CABLE COMPANIES.
London, May 10th.—During the consideration of the Post Office Estimates in the House of Commons the Postmaster General (Mr. Herbert Samuel) stated that it was impossible to leave the cable rates permanently to the uncontrolled discretion of the companies, whose legitimate interests, however, ought to be safeguarded. His policy was to secure control of the rates through licences empowering the companies to lend their cable lines. These licences would in future provide that objection could be taken to excessive rates.

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE, via DAIREN, SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)
THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.									
1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (").....Ar.	Changchun (").....Ar.	(Russian Train).....Lv.	Harbin (").....Ar.	Connecting at Harbin with	
\$40			6.00 a.m.					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
Y14.05			1.50 p.m.					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
Y11.50			2.05 "					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
R 9.50			8.30 "					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
			9.30 "					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
			9.10 a.m.					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.

SOUTH BOUND.									
1st Class Fare	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Changchun (").....Ar.	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (").....Ar.	Dairen (").....Ar.	(Steamer).....Lv.	Shanghai (").....Ar.	Connecting at Harbin with	
R 9.50			11.20 a.m.					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
Y11.50			8.25 p.m.					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
Y14.05			10.30 "					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
Y11.50			5.10 a.m.					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
Y14.05			5.25 "					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
Y14.00			1.30 p.m.					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.
			Noon					State Ex-press from Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet'g.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service.
Express Extra FareY3.00 Sleeping Car Supplement.....Y5.00
TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Manchuria" Codes: A. B. C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Output 3,500 tons per day.
Friedrichs always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chiaofoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT, SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Manchuria" Codes: A. B. C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's
Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [785]

JUST ARRIVED

PER S.S. "ARCADIA."

A NEW CONSIGNMENT

OF TIMBU MATA CIGARS.

G. PRIEN,
Telephone 174. Hongkong Hotel Building.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [1016]

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1093]

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

Just the thing for a Picnic.
A small cask of O. B. Beer
Fresh from the Brewery.

"Just Try It"



A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor.

LANOLIN & EXTRACT OF LETTUCE SOAP.

CLEANSING, EMOLLIENT, SOOTHING.

We beg to notify our Customers and the Public generally that we have secured the sole agency for this unique Soap manufactured by the Celebrated VINOLLA COMPANY.

The soothing qualities of LETTUCE and the emollient qualities of LANOLIN are well known and highly appreciated. These ingredients combined with the purest materials that can be used by the Soap manufacturer, produce a TOLLETT SOAP which we can confidently recommend as unequalled for softening and whitening the skin, as well as for preserving the freshness and beauty of the complexion.

Price 90 Cents for Box of 3 Tablets.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Hongkong, 9th June, 1910. [28]

DEATH.

HARBERER MACCOMICK.—On the 7th May at Caracas Venezuela, Karl Harberer Maccomick aged 28. He is survived by his widow Herta Harberer Maccomick of 3 Morrison Hill Gap.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B. C., 5th edition We tern Unlos.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATUR., JUNE 17, 1911.

CHAMPAGNE.

Any one who took the slightest interest in the champagne riots in France cannot but be surprised at the telegram, published in our yesterday's issue, which shows that after prolonged discussions the French cabinet have been absolutely unable to evolve a scheme which will satisfy the rioting vinegrowers. The cause of complaint arose on the question as to when champagne is not champagne. The winegrowers of the Department of the Marne consider, and history seems to be with them, that they have a prescriptive right to regard the product of grapes grown in their country as champagne, to the exclusion of any other district. However of late years the neighbouring department of Aube has also arrogated to itself the right to name its produce "champagne" and slight bickerings ensued, necessitating the intervention of the Parisian authorities. Nevertheless the two

competitors could have rubbed along without actual collision had not the wine growers at Aube added insult to injury. Not content with dubbing the juice of the home grown grape "Champagne" the makers, in Aube, started work on a large scale, so large that they exhausted the means of home production, and, it is alleged, committed the grievous sin of importing grapes from all parts of France, and even from Algeria.

This proved the last straw and the men of Marne commenced to agitate. The government in a most vacillating manner attempted to deal with the situation and proposed to legislate, first in one direction and then in another. The original intention was to delimit the area within which champagne could be produced so as to recognise wine produced outside Marne as "Champagne." Trouble followed. Twelve thousand fiery tempered peasants, with hearts burning at the insult of including, to them, rank outsiders, attacked Ay and Epervain trampling down vineyards, burning storehouses, gutting cellars and emptying millions of pints of the sparkling fluid into the streets which literally flowed with wine.

The trouble was quieted by the troops but yesterday's telegram seems to show that a weak government has got no further towards a solution of the difficulty and have had to leave the matter in the hands of a local tribunal who will endeavour to delimit an area satisfactory to all parties. Meanwhile the question, when champagne is not champagne, remains unsolved though it will probably be decided on the axiom that a man is not a horse because he was born in a stable.

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

In China.

It is interesting to note that the Chinese, apparently on their own initiative, have started a movement to suppress the cigarette habit which of late years has taken such a strong hold on the people. As a rule such important reform movements are started by the missionaries or by philanthropic foreigners who on duty the crusade with a large sum of money and then leave it to work out its own salvation.

Among the missionaries there has always been opposition to cigarette smoking, but it has not as yet taken on the form of a national association, nor is there any permanent organization supporting it. The 150,000,000 would be a low estimate of the

Amount of Money

spent by the Chinese for cigarettes, which sum is a very heavy drain on an impoverished country. Unlike opium, cigarette smoking seems to attack all people, the very rich keeping constantly with him a box of scented cigarettes from Egypt or Turkey, and the poor ricksha coolie spending the results of a day's toil for a few cheap cigarettes the contents of which are unknown to all save the manufacturer.

As the Chinese have shown that they are able to rid their country of the opium curse, so also will they be able to drive out a habit which, while not so harmful to the individual, will become an infinitely greater drain on the finances of China. — "Weekly Record."

CORONATION SERVICE.

At the Official Service in connection with the Coronation of their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, at the Cathedral, on Thursday, June 22nd, 11 a.m., the public are asked to enter by the west end door, where a steward will show the seats allotted. It is requested that worshippers be in their seats not later than 10.40 a.m., after which time all vacant seats will be filled. There will be an organ recital from 10.15 to 11 a.m.

DAY BY DAY.

"Every man's life is a fairy tale written by God's fingers."

Mr. Michael Breen, Hongkong Cadet, passed his final examination in Cantonese on 20th May, 1911.

A Chinese money-changer's shop in Connaught Road Central was entered on Friday night and \$125 worth of loose coin stolen.

Appointments.

Dr. Harold MacFarlane and Dr. Charles Montague Heanley have been appointed medical officers for the purposes of the Coronation's Ordinance and also under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance.

An Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Mr. E. S. Rendall, of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., to Miss Hart, of London, who is to come out to the East in the autumn, when the marriage will take place.

A Shipping Improvement.

The Silk shipped per "Blue Funnel" for New York was delivered at its destination on 14th inst. 11 p.m., being 28 days and 5 hours in transit from Hongkong. This is an improvement by some three hours on the time taken by the last shipment by the "Tencor."

Street Lecturer Drowned.

Yeung Man Po, a lecturer employed by the Public Dispensaries to deliver lectures to the people against dumping bodies in the streets, was amongst those drowned in the ill-fated launch Wa Hing.

Larceny.

A larceny of \$900 in cash and jewellery is reported from 105, Queen's Road West. A Chinese has been allowing the run of his house to a cousin and his friends. The cousin has left, and it is suspected he has absconded with the missing money and jewellery.

Hollow Quarantine.

It is notified in the Gazette that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has given directions for the rescission of the proclamation declaring Hoihow to be a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails. The same is rescinded, with effect from the 17th instant.

Kowloon Railway.

On the British Section, Kowloon-Canton Railway, during the month of May, the total number of passengers carried was 18,892. Coaching brought in a revenue of \$0.307; goods \$780.

Health Restrictions.

The sanitary restrictions at present in force in Hongkong consist of quarantine against Bangkok and Pakhoi. Hongkong passengers are subject to quarantine in the Netherlands India.

Coronation Arches.

The triumphal arches along Queen's Road Central are rapidly taking shape. The arch nearly opposite the Fire Brigade Station is already completed and it looks very brave in its Chinese adornment.

U.S. Tariff Act.

It is notified in the Gazette that information has been received from the British Ambassador at Washington to the effect that the Court of Customs Appeals have decided that transshipment at Hongkong does not vitiate direct shipment from the Philippines to the United States of America for the purpose of benefiting under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1909.

The Kowloon Morgue.

At Yau-mati yesterday there were lying in the public mortuary 17 dead bodies, including many of the victims of the harbour ferry-launch collision two days ago. It is a matter of notoriety, and most regrettable it is, that this mortuary is innocent of a water spray such as is to be found in the morgue of any civilised town. These bodies, lying putrefying in this burning weather, awaiting identification, are, if you please, splashed over with water every morning so that the friends or acquaintances shall identify the remains. The state of things may well be imagined. Why cannot the Water Authority be asked to put in sprays that will play perpetually, if necessary, on the morgue slabs?

The Harbour Collision.

It is supposed by the Police in Yau-mati, from investigations made, that there were 47 people drowned in the recent collision between ferry-launches in Yau-mati Bay. One of the dead bodies recovered was that of a man who had \$700 in his pouch.

Manila Quarantine.

Owing to the influx into the Philippine Islands of persons from Amoy and other plague infected communities in the vicinity of Hongkong, it has been found necessary to impose certain restrictions upon vessels proceeding from the port of Hongkong to the Philippine Islands.

Typhoon Warning.

At the American Consulate General of Hongkong the telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m.

Manila, June 17, 9.25 a.m. Cyclone or Typhoon S.E. of Neicaosima inclining northward.

A Famous Brand of Milk.

Last night at the King's Electric moving picture-show at Yau-mati a special film of the Bernese Alps was shown on the screen by special request. The pictures show the whole process through which the famous "Bear" brand of milk passes between leaving the cow and shipment to the Far East. Messrs. Blackhead & Co. are the local agents for this brand of milk.

Harbour Warning.

It is notified that the north and south entrances to the Harbour of Refuge at Mongkoktsui will be marked from 17th June by red and white discs by day displayed on the groups of piles marking such entrances and by night white and red lights will be shown. All launches and other craft are warned against entering the enclosed refuge by any other entrance owing to danger to safe navigation from stone being deposited. All launches when entering between these marks are to go at slow speed and keep their own starboard side.

Life-Saving Methods.

It has been brought to our notice as a peculiar fact that one of the Chinese who was rescued from the water unconscious on the occasion of the recent launch collision in the harbour, and was successfully brought to by means of artificial respiration, died a few minutes later. It appears that the man engaged in life-saving had his hands so full at the time that as soon as this man showed signs of returned animation they passed on to others needing their help. Of course, it is a well known thing that in life-saving by artificial aid in drowning cases, the respiratory operations require often to be a long time continued, even after signs of returning vitality make themselves apparent; if the victim is to be completely restored.

YAUMATI COLLISION.

Sixteen Bodies Recovered.

The death toll in the recent Yau-mati collision now reaches sixteen, this number of bodies having been recovered up till Saturday morning.

CHINESE IN MEXICO.

Exclusion Act Enforced.

Canton, June 16.

The Mexican Minister at Peking has communicated with the Board of Foreign Affairs regarding the enforcement by his Government of the Exclusion Act against aliens. The Minister asked the Board to inform the Chinese authorities in the various provinces that in future, whenever a Chinese wishes to apply for a passport to Mexico, the local authorities will be required to find out if the applicant is a man of good character before the issue of same to him. The object is to prevent undesirable persons landing in Mexico.

The Board has accordingly referred to the Canton Viceroy to instruct his junior officials throughout the province accordingly.

INTERMENT OF SIR H. MODY.

General Manifestations of Sympathy.

The interment of the remains of the late Sir Hormusjee Mody took place yesterday afternoon, at the Parsee Cemetery, amid general manifestations of regret and esteem. Beside the large concourse of mourners, representative of the different sections of the community, there was a great crowd of the general public who took a reverent interest in the proceedings. The funeral procession was led by the hearse, covered with a profusion of floral tributes, while immediately behind came the carriage bearing the coffin covered with white. The pall bearers who marched at the side were:—Messrs. B. K. Mohla, D. C. Nazir, H. N. Umrigar, N. J. Vasa Vassana, S. B. Battliwara, B. P. Dewalla, C. B. Mowawalla and J. J. Vasanani. The chief mourners were Mr. N. H. N. Mody and Mr. J. H. N. Mody (sons).

His Excellency the Governor joined the procession at the monument as it proceeded to the cemetery after the service at the Parsee Club in Elgin Street. With him came the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes, while immediately following were the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, the Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Captain Mitchell Taylor, Captain Simson and Mr. H. W. Looker.

The Parsee community came next while the stream of mourners was concluded by a huge concourse of mourners among whom were the Bishop of Victoria, Bishop Pozoni, Father Augustini, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. H. W. Looker, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Sir Henry Berkeley, Dr. J. W. Noble, Captain W. E. Clarke, Mr. R. Pestonji, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. Soares, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. Tooker, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. Saunders, Rev. C. Bone, Rev. T. Seales, Rev. Thomson, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Capt. Lauder, Mr. A. H. Soth, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Koi Tong, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. E. J. Hughes, Mr. Silas, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. A. Tomes, Mr. Gordon Mackie, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. S. Sassoon, Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. F. Halton, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Mr. G. Friesland, Mr. J. P. Bragg, Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Mr. J. E. Joseph, Mr. A. Bryer, Mr. Coreom, Mr. A. V. Apear, Mr. W. Dickson, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. A. Shotton Hooper, Mr. H. Pinckney, Mr. F. Ellis, Mr. Leir, Mr. Liebert, M. Kremer, Members of the Lusitano Club, Lusitano Recreation Club and Club de Recreio; Mr. J. H. Mead, Mr. T. Chea, Mr. P. O. Potts, Mr. G. H. Modhurst, Mr. B. Hale, Mr. James Craik, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Lieut. W. Beckwith, R.N., Mr. B. Leyton, Mr. A. O. Holbrough, Mr. J. W. Bolles, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. R. O. Edwards, Mr. C. König, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. E. D. Kotwal, Mr. H. K. Erani, Mr. D. K. Sethia, Mr. M. J. Patel, Mr. A. B. Avasthi, Mr. H. Ruttonjee, Mr. Chinoy, Mr. Dastoor, Mr. P. Bejonjee, Mr. P. N. Cooper, Mr. B. K. Mody, Mr. J. N. Mohla, and others. Sir Francis Pigott was unable to attend the funeral.

On arrival the short but impressive service was conducted by the Parsee priest assisted by Mr. Dastoor.

The floral tributes were many and beautiful, and included the following: From His Excellency the Governor and Staff, Sir Francis Pigott, A. M. L. Soares, M. Kobayashi, Netherlands India Commercial Bank, D. W. Tao, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, J. H. Van Delden, M. O. Waldring, S. J. David, T. W. L. Naning, R. Pestonji, E. H. de Graen Oria, the Kowloon Cricket Club, F. T. V. Ribeiro, David Sassoon and Co., F. M. P. David, Graeb, H. Percy Smith, H. A. Siebs, F. Eberley, S. A. Beth, H. Beth, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Owen, Linsland and Davis, Mr. G. P. and Miss Beth, Dr. and Mrs. G. Jordan, Sir C. P. Chatter, the Misses Graeb, the Boys' Own Club, Ellis and Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Hooper and family, Dr. J. W. Noble, L. Berindoguo, L. Robus, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harding, The Netherlands Trading Society, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Worcester, President and

THE STEWARD TRAGEDY.

Third Day's Hearing.

The third day's evidence in the "Steward Tragedy" trial at Singapore, which ended in the sentence of death on Mrs. Proudlock, was heard at Kuala Lumpur on Friday last.

When the trial was resumed Inspector Wyatt showed bullet holes through the mackintosh, tunic and singlet belonging to the deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pooley, witness said the only blood he saw was a pool by the deceased's head. Witness particularly noticed the ransack carpet while searching for blood. The carpet was not disordered. He described the disposition of the furniture on the verandah at length. The Inspector produced revolver permits showing that the weapon was bought at the Federal Dispensary on April 18. A tea-gown, chemise, and shoes produced were, he said, the only articles worn by the accused, except stockings, which had been washed since the tragedy. Accused told witness she had nothing more on.

Edward Macintyre, Assistant Surgeon at the Hospital, deposed that he was summoned by Inspector Wyatt at 10.30 p.m. on April 23 to the Proudlocks' house. He saw a body on the drive, fully dressed. There was a wound in the left temple from which brain matter was protruding and blood was oozing. He observed another wound on the nape of the neck. The deceased's watch had not stopped and showed the time 10.50. Witness saw the accused reclining on a sofa, in an exhausted condition. There was blood on her neck, the upper part of the chest, arms, hands and the upper part of the back, where it was uncovered. There was a black mark on the right fore-finger and the clothes were torn at the shoulder and on the skirt.

He did not find any bruises or scratches on the accused. In witness's opinion her mind was clear, but her physical condition was agitated.

Cross-examined, witness could not say if her eyes were dazed. She looked intelligent. Witness did not get the impression of accused having had a severe mental shock. If she had, he would expect to see collapse. Witness only examined the exposed parts of accused. He had no authority to make a thorough examination. He did not ask accused's consent.

The Judge: It has been said in evidence that accused stated that she struggled her hardest. In your opinion was the condition of accused's hair compatible with her having struggled her hardest? Witness: No.

Judge: Was it compatible with any kind of struggle? Witness: Yes, but not the hardest.

Inspector Farrar, the next witness, identified deceased's clothing.

Cross-examined, he said he searched deceased's house at Salak South. The only inhabitants were one Chinese woman, two Malay women and three Chinese boys. Witness did not know who the women were. They remained on the verandah all day, till they were sent off by Dr. Macintyre, (?) who also did not live in the house. Inspector Wyatt came and spoke to the women. Witness heard the words "sudah mati", presumably referring to Steward, and the Chinese woman wept.

Mr. Proudlock's cook recollected fetching his master from Mr. Ambler's, having been called by his mistress. He only heard her, and did not see her. Before hearing his mistress call he heard two or three shots, while he was sitting in his room smoking opium. Then he heard a cry and more shots, probably three.

The evidence of the day concluded with the evidence of Dr. Cooper who detailed the results of the post-mortem examination.

Lord Robert Cecil.—Efficiency by itself is not only useless, but dangerous. It must have guidance.

Councillor Crowther.—It is futile to complain of pernicious or frivolous entertainments if nothing better is provided as an antidote.

Members of the Stock Brokers Association, G. Friesland, Consul for Denmark, A. Rumljuhn, Jack Loon, F. Loria, La Pun Chin, E. L. Hughes, R. A. Coreom, Ow Lung, A. A. Fife, C. K. Moosa, Lou Si Kuan, Lo Chuk San, Wong Kam Fook, Deutsche Asiatische Bank, C. Montague Ede, Arratoon V. Apear, A. E. Asgar, Consul Loria, W. N. Stevenson, H. W. Looker, F. B. Deacon, Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Staff, International Bank, Frank Smyth, W. A. Wallace, A. Galluzzi and family, E. S. Kadoorie and Co., E. Pabaney and Company, J. W. Bolles, G. Engel, A. M. L. Soares, M. A. Vas, M. Blumenthal, Consul for France, Ho Tung, Ho Fook, Ho Koi Tong, Jardine Matheson and Co., Victoria Recreation Club, The Lusitano Recreation Club, A. S. Watson and Co., H. Humphreys, H. P. White, Hongkong Exchange Brokers Association, Bank of Taiwan, G. P. and H. A. Lammert, P. Loureiro, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, P. K. Kwok, Shui Chuk Hung, Secretary of the Parsee Club, Yokohama Specie Bank, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Kusumoto, Ho Wing, and others.

A Strange Coincidence.

It was a strange coincidence that on the occasion of Sir Hormusjee's funeral yesterday at Happy Valley, a Chinese funeral on a big scale was passing the Monument just in front of the Parsee funeral train. So nearly following upon one another were the two bodies of mourners that many observers were unwittingly led to believe that the two processions were one.

It was a peculiar and in one sense an unpleasant coincidence, for we understand that it gave offence not only to Parsee susceptibilities but to those of the Chinese mourners as well.

The situation was made worse confounded by reason of the fact that while the two parties as a whole separated at the Monument—the Parsee cortege going one way and the Chinese the other—still the faggot bearers who headed the Chinese procession, and who must according to custom cross running water before reaching the cemetery, had enforcedly to go round by way of Wongneileong bridge. So that while the main body of the Chinese mourners proceeded by way of Bowrington, the faggot bearers still preceded the Parsee train and appeared to many as though they formed part of the latter cortege.

Surely the exercise of a little more foresight and surveillance on the part of the police could have obviated such a contretemps as this.

Since the above was written, it has been suggested that the faggot bearers were ordinary coolies returning from the hillside; if so, they in themselves formed such an imposing procession and their appearance was so inopportune striking that it was almost impossible to doubt that they belonged to the funeral train.

UNIVERSITY COURT.

The Late Sir H. N. Mody.

The Court of the University of Hongkong has resolved to include in the minutes of its proceedings for record in the Archives of the University, an expression of its sense of the great loss which the University has sustained by the death of Sir Hormusjee Mody, to whose initiative more than to any other individual the University owes its existence, and by whose large generosity the buildings are being provided—the completion of which it is a source of profound regret that he has not lived to see. "Foremost among the other evidences of the liberality they will perpetuate his name in this Colony among future generations, and we trust that his high hopes of the educational benefits which the University will confer upon Hongkong and China may be amply realised."

Mr. G. W. E. Russell.—The week-end habit is a characteristic by product of twentieth century unrest.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Hongkong, June 16th.
The improvement in business reported last week has been maintained, the market generally being freer than for some considerable time past.

Rubber.—The quotation for Fine Hard Para in London is 4-2, and Router wires a large sale of Plantation at prices round about 5-2. The London share market is very quiet with practically no business passing.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are quoted \$885 nominal, and National Bank (in liquidation) \$80, with no business to report.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are offering in small lots at \$810 and Canton have firm to \$180 after transactions. North China continue in request at \$15, at which rate shares have changed hands.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fire is in strong demand at \$327 1-2 with possible sellers at \$330 and China Fire are quoted at \$119.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships are somewhat neglected at \$30 1-2 and Indos are on offer at the reduced rate of \$65. China and Minibus have been the medium of business at the advanced rate of \$11 and more could be obtained at the rate. Shells continue on offer at 90, from London. Old Star Ferries at \$25 and now at \$15 1-2 continue quiet.

Refineries.—China Sugars have again receded but are now wanted at \$79. Luxons have suddenly come into favour and a smart advance has to be recorded of \$7 from last week, a fair business having been done at \$25. The market closes slightly easier.

Mining.—Rauks at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Minings at \$12 are unchanged from last week. Trench Mines have continued their advance and after sales at 83/- are in further demand at 86/-. Langkats in Shanghai continue depressed, the quotation being \$15.92.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are in demand at \$48 and Hongkong Docks have been dealt in at \$54, closing with further buyers. Shanghai Dock at \$12.62 remain unaltered and Hongkong Wharves have receded to \$12.85 1-2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are in request at \$93 1-2 and Kowloon Land at \$25. West Point has buyers at \$47. Hongkong Hotels (Old) shares have been booked at \$118 and \$120 and the (New) at \$75. Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are enquired for at \$4 without including sellers.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements, after business at \$3.15, are now on offer at the advanced rate of \$3.20. Humphrey's Estates have strengthened to \$6 1-2, and Dairy Farms at \$21 have been the medium of a fair business. China Providents are stronger at \$7 and Hongkong Bopas are enquired for at \$17. Hongkong Ice are offering at \$180. Watsons have buyers at \$5. Electrics at \$21 1-2 are unaltered from last week. China Borneos are stronger, shares being in request at \$9.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1-9-11-16 on demand and the T. T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 7-8.

VICEROY'S RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 15.
Now that Canton has recovered from the effects of the recent outbreak, H. H. the Canton Viceroy is not slow to grasp this opportunity to relieve himself of a responsibility so heavily placed upon his shoulders for several months.

It is reported from official circles that His Excellency has tendered his resignation from the Viceroyship by wire, but his resignation was not accepted.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

COMPANY MEETING.

Messrs. Geo Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

The postponed extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., was held to-day at the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. P. Tester presiding. Others present were Messrs. A. Rodger, G. K. Haxton, directors; J. Rodger, G. McCorquodale, J. D. Kennard, L. Hyndman, Lo Shung Shui and Mr. G. P. Andrew, general manager.

The Chairman said—As fore-shadowed in the last report issued by your directors we now come before you with two resolutions having for their object the voluntary winding up of the company.

In spite of the note of optimism sounded in one or two quarters we have not found that any of the improvement in the affairs of the Colony has percolated to our business of engineers. We have had to work on hand during the past five and a half months but I regret to inform you that it has not been enough to pay our working expenses, and our debit balance has increased at the rate of over \$1,000 a month. In the interests of the shareholders your directors are convinced that the best course for us to pursue is to stop work and place the concern in the hands of liquidators in the hope that after we have paid off our mortgage and debit balance at current account, there may be something left to the shareholders.

I have a balance sheet here which is open to your inspection. If it is your wish I will pass it round for your inspection before putting the first resolution and any questions you wish to ask thereon I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

The Chairman proposed the first resolution that Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily.

Mr. A. Rodger seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman proposed that the partners in the firm of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, of Hongkong, be appointed liquidators with power for any one of them to exercise any of the powers of such liquidators.

Mr. G. P. Haxton seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

A confirmatory meeting will be held a fortnight hence.

THE CUT FLOWER LIMITED.

Every night during the winter months a special train of ten cars, popularly called the "Rapido des Fleurs," the Cut Flower Limited Express, leaves Toulon for Paris over the line of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, carrying cut flowers in baskets and cardboard boxes from all stations on the line from Nice to Toulon to the Paris markets.

Certain cars are switched off to Frankfurt, Berlin and Munich, via Delle and Petit-Croix, says Daily Consular and Trade Reports; others continue to Brussels and other to Calais, where their perishable freight is transferred to steamers crossing the English Channel and rushed to the markets of London and Manchester.

Certain shipments reach points as far away as St. Petersburg and Vienna, and the facilities thus offered the flower growers of southern France are unique in the transportation world. A special train crew sorts these tons of thousands of parcels en route, the eight or ten sorters handling the baskets of cut flowers as expeditiously and carefully as the mails are handled.

To-day the violets of Hyeres, like the roses and carnations of Antilles and the narcissus and Roman hincynthis of Ollioules, La Pradet and Carqueiranne, are found in the shops of the Paris boulevards and on the street stalls of the capital scarce eighteen hours after they were growing in the open air on the Mediterranean shores.

The success of the cut flower industry of southern France has been made largely by the favourable combination of climate and facilities for expeditious and economical distribution of the product. The result is that a yearly total of a million parcel post packages of cut flowers, to the value of 40,000,000 francs (\$7,720,000) are sent out each year.

MARINE COURT.

TO-DAY.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith.

Chief Officer Struggles for Knife.

A case was heard this morning in which a Filipino, a ship's cook, was called upon to answer a charge of refusing to follow his occupation.

His name is Saxto Enotario, and according to the evidence given by the chief officer, Charles G. Lathigius, it appears that on several occasions the crew had complained that defendant was personally dirty, and dirty in regard to the preparation of food. A complaint reached his ears and he spoke to Enotario about his unclean condition.

Enotario said he would not work, and as he spoke he drew from his belt a knife and used it in a suspicious manner.

A struggle ensued, and the chief officer took the knife from him.

This evidence was corroborated by the boatswain.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and said the chief officer struck him. The crew also had hit and kicked him, alleging he was dirty.

Recalled, the chief officer admitted hitting defendant during the struggle for the knife.

Defendant was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

The Commander to Chief Officer: You must guarantee expenses of imprisonment and provide for him being sent to Manila. Otherwise I can only confine him for one day and he must be on his ship to-morrow.

A GERMAN INSTITUTION.

Forty Five Years' Work.

Empress Augusta-Fund.

On the 11th of November forty-five years ago an institution was formed in Germany, under the Red Cross, the object of which was to provide sisters and nurses for the battle-field in case of war.

The Association was founded by the German Empress, wife of William the Great, and during its existence of nearly half a century has accomplished good work.

At the present time there are 1,500 sisters belonging to the cause, and under its wing, 54 hospitals have been erected containing 2,700. Two hospitals for the treatment of diseases of the throat have also been built, and the association possesses in addition 80 club houses (branches), 94 public kitchens, 70 domestic schools, 59 cooking schools, 140 buildings in which kindergarten is taught and 490 institutions for children. There have been fixed up 1,059 emergency boxes. Excluding sisters, the Association finds employment for 2,400 nurses.

Funds for such an institution are always needed, and German subjects in Hongkong are asked to subscribe. The German Asiatic Bank have consented to receive donations.

BOYCOTTING THE KWANGTUNG GOVERNMENT.

There is little doubt that the Chinese people are determined to institute a boycott against the bank-notes issued by the Kwangtung Government as a sign of protest against the action of the Government in nationalising the railways. Ample evidence of this fact is furnished by the attitude of the local money-changers, among whom there is a distinct tendency to harass the powers that be with a view to compelling the latter to see eye to eye with them in the matter.

At one establishment a couple of days ago as much as \$2 premium was offered for a Hongkong Bank note of \$10 denomination, while at another shop, the man behind the counter flatly declined to transact any business whatever in Chinese notes, on which it seems the ban has been effectually placed.

ARMY ORDERS.

Captain J. O. Grotton, 120th Baluchistan Infantry, is appointed Acting D.A.A. & Q.M.G. during the absence on leave of Captain W. M. Stewart.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the United Kingdom, has been granted to Lieut. E. R. M. Kirkpatrick, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. from 4th August, 1911, to 4th February, 1912 (with permission to travel via Japan and Russia, returning via Canada.)

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Lieut. F. W. Thicknesse, R.G.A., from 1st to 31st July, 1911, both dates inclusive.

Leave of absence, in extension, on medical certificate, has been granted to Lieut. N. D. Place, 8th Rajputs, for a period of five months from 5th July, 1911.

Miss E. Hayward is appointed Assistant Teacher in the Garrison Infants' School, Garden Road, at \$1 per diem, with effect from 19th instant, inclusive.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

That China is rapidly advancing in civilization is illustrated, not so much by the students who go to America for higher education, or by the political agitators whose clamouring for a representative government, as by the number of athletic meets which are held throughout the empire.

Almost daily there are contests between rival colleges or schools and in the larger cities there are various athletic clubs which add to the interest of sports. Together with these, is the powerful and influential Y.M.C.A. which gives special attention to athletic sports and in the larger organizations has a qualified physical director. Herefore the Chinese who received a higher education stuffed the head with information, some valuable and more worthless, neglecting the physical requirements of a strong man. "Book learning" is a good thing, but "you cannot have a healthy mind without a healthy body" and it is very gratifying to friends of China to see its people so enthusiastic over elevating and health-giving sports.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

Of the great army of cigarette smokers there is probably not more than one in a hundred who knows that rice paper, in which the tobacco is wrapped, has nothing to do with rice but is made from the membranes of the breadfruit tree or more commonly of fine new trimmings of flax and hemp.

So light is this paper that 500 of the tiny sheets go to make an ounce. They are perfectly combustible and give off the minimum of smoke. Before being rolled with tobacco they are analyzed to prove that they are free from all deleterious ingredients and that they contain nothing but the purest paper fibre. Only new material—flax and hemp trimmings—is used, and these are thoroughly purified.

Chopped by machinery into minute particles, they are well mixed by a revolving fan and then reduced to a dust, which is placed in a solution of lime and soda. After remaining in this solution for some time in order that all foreign substances may be eliminated it undergoes a thorough washing process, the water being the purest kind coming from artesian wells sunk especially for the purpose.

Then the pulp is rolled out into paper. At first it is of a grayish tinge, the pure white of the finished product being obtained by an electric process, which in bleaching it also cleans it of whatever impurities might have escaped the bath.

The French manufacturers of cigarette paper practically supply the entire world, the output of Austria and Italy being insignificant.

Rev. R. H. Sewell.—Many English people think of Ireland as a land of bogs and fogs and hogs.

To-day's Advertisements.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of Letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the right to Quarry Stone on the following Lots of CROWN LAND around Kowloon Bay, in the New Territories, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a period extending from the 1st day of July, 1911, up to and including the 31st day of December, 1913.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Contents in Acres	Upset Annual Crown Rent.
1	Ngau Tau Kok Quarry Lots A, 1-6 & 7-24	Ngau Tau Kok Quarry Lots A, 1-6 & 7-24	19.65	\$ 3,100
2	Chia Kwo Ling Quarry Lots C, 1-80	Chia Kwo Ling Quarry Lots C, 1-80	24.56	\$ 3,800
3	Jiyemun Quarry Lots D, 1-25	Jiyemun Quarry Lots D, 1-25	26.44	\$ 3,800

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [1199]

FOREIGN LOANS IN CHINA.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

The Board of Finance has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy that the recent foreign loans have been issued for the sole purpose of railway development and reorganization of the Navy and the Board will be responsible for the redemption of same.

The loans are different in nature to those issued by the Provincial Government, as the latter are for the development of local enterprises.

The Board, however, will not be responsible for loans issued by the provincial authorities from foreign nations.

In future all loans issued by the provincial authorities must be subject to the consent and approval of the Board.

INDIA AND THE TEA DUTY.

In the report stage of the Budget debate, Mr. Wheeler moved an amendment to make the duty on empire-grown tea fourpence.

Mr. Lloyd George asked what India would give us in return. She obtained four-fifths of her important manufactured goods from Britain. On the other hand, the United States was every year a larger consumer of Indian tea. It would be preposterous to ask India to discriminate in our favour against one of her best customers.

Again, China bought more of our goods than she did of three of any other three European countries. Was it good business to discriminate heavily against one of our best customers?

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the acceptance of the amendment would be received in India as an earnest of our desire to promote her prosperity.

Mr. J. A. Pense stated that it would mean the loss of a million sterling to the revenue, and irritation on the part of China and Japan, and very little gain to India.

The motion was rejected by 212 to 147.

DON'T FORGET.

Saturday, 17th June.
Conjuring Entertainment by Ching Ling Foo at the Peak Hotel, 9.30 p.m.
Victoria Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Monday, 19th June.
Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

Sale of Crown Land, 3 p.m.
Wednesday, 21st June.
Coronation Service, City Hall, 8 p.m.

Wedding—Crapnell-Parker.
Thursday, 22nd June.
Coronation Celebrations.

Roy Kenny V. Carlson boxing Contest, Belle View Stadium.
Friday, 23rd June.
Coronation Celebrations.

Saturday, 24th June.
Coronation Celebrations.
Extraordinary General Meeting, National Bank of China, Ltd. 12.30 p.m.

Stanton V. Capham fight, Victoria Skating Rink, 9.15 p.m.

YOU

CAN ALWAYS GET THE BEST QUALITY

LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN

FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB,

RABBITS, HARES

FROM

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

BUTCHERS' DEPARTMENT.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

To-day's Advertisements.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

I hereby notified that the North and South entrances to the Harbour of Refuge at Mong Kok Tsim will be marked from 17th June by red and white discs by day displayed on the groups of piles marking such entrances and by night a white and red lights will be shown.

All launches and other craft are warned against entering the enclosed refuge by any other entrance owing to danger to safe navigation from stone being deposited.

All launches when entering between these marks are to go at slow speed and keep their own starboard side.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [1201]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.
FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

TUE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Captain Cochrane, will be despatched as above about 11th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES E. MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [1200]

GRANITE & MARBLE
Monuments
Repairs & Cleaning
Undertaken.
WREATHS.
[874]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1910. [48]

Public Company
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of China, Limited, will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of June, 1911 at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing Extraordinary Resolutions, the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1) That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Fore, Chartered Accountant, of Thomas's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

(2) That the Liquidator be authorized to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated Fifteenth day of March, 1911.
By order of the Board,
J. SCOTT HARTSON,
Chairman. [994]

200 YEARS AGO
Martell's o o o Brandy was the best,

AND
Martell's o o o Brandy is the best

NOW
SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,
12, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"MONTREAL".....Wed., June 28.	"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Fri., July 28.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Sat., July 1.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Aug. 18.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., July 22.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN".....Fri., Sept. 8.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....Sat., Aug. 12.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Sept. 29.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Sat., Sept. 2.	
"MONTREAL".....Tues., Sept. 12.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Montreal" at 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port of New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).....£71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTREAL" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£48/- Via New York.....£45/-

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, & MOJI	NAMSANG	Tuesday, 20th June, 11 light.
MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 24th June, 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	POOKSANG	Monday, 26th June, 2 p.m.
	CHEONGSHING	Wednesday, 28th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang" and "Pooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chifoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kidat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"LUCERIO".....	6,400	J. Mathie.....	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for stowage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucerio" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Titaroom	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI & KOBÉ	2nd half June
Tijlatap	JAVA	2nd half June	JAPAN	2nd half June
Tijlkin	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tijlbas	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	2nd half June
Tijlbas	JAVA	2nd half June	JAPAN	2nd half June
Tijlbas	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	2nd half June
Tijlbas	JAVA	2nd half June	JAPAN	2nd half June
Tijlbas	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	2nd half June
Tijlbas	JAVA	2nd half June	JAPAN	2nd half June

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo on all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 375 York Buildings.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID...	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 3,000 HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at D'light.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 10th July, from KOBÉ
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KENLUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomimatsu, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.
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KOBÉ and YOKO-	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, T. 9,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, A.M.
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KOBÉ and YOKO-	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	BINGO MARU, Capt. Parsons, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, Daylight.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	GEYLON MARU, Capt. M. Tozawa, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 27th June.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBÉ	MOJI	NAOSAKI
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KJUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
SHANGHAI	"CHINGHUA".....	17th June, M'night.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG".....	20th " 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG".....	30th " 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"KUEIOHOW".....	22nd " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI".....	22nd " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN".....	24th " M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING".....	27th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tan" and "Taming" saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinghua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 88.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

TO

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports; also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD:	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Koba & Yokohama:	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. Silvia.....19th June	S.S. "Scandia".....28th June
"Hellas".....20th June	
"Spezia".....1st July	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
"Silvia".....12th July	S.S. "Sikhota".....26th June
"Ambrosia".....28th July	
"Ala".....5th Aug.	For Havre & Hamburg:
"Svea".....25th Aug.	"Slavonia".....8th July
"Suevia".....5th Sept.	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby...	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 20th June, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	FRIDAY, 30th June, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOL.

Highest Class, Fast and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Steamship Captain Tons Leaving

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

[1098]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

[967]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada, and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Chiyo Maru.....	21,000	W. W. Greene.....	Friday, June 30, Noon.
America Maru.....	11,000	A. G. Stevens.....	Friday, July 21, Noon.
Tenyo Maru.....	21,000	E. Bent.....	Friday, July 28, Noon.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 30th June, at 4 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

[999]

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of Mexico at MEXICOCITY.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Kiyo Maru.....	17,200	H. Nishi.....	Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon.
Buyo Maru.....	10,500	K. Hashimoto.....	Saturday, Oct. 11, Noon.

The Steamers "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

[999]

A SHORT SERMON.

The Psalm of Psalms—1.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.

—Psalm xxiii, 1, 2.

When, in the subdued splendour of some vast cathedral, the voices of the singers burst forth with "Lord of Lords and King of Kings" the whole being is stirred.

The soil itself seems to join in the thrilling chorus, and for the moment all else is swallowed up in contemplation of the "might and majesty of His dominion."

The psalm of praise rises and in lessening echoes fades away. In the stillness which follows, a voice from the altars vainly to sweep nave and transept, and the listener is brought back to a realization of this little world, swinging in its appointed course among the stars, bearing its burden of men through fields of toil and brief triumphs to the gate of the everlasting.

This little world in which we, like sheep, stray from the fold but never beyond reach of the loving Shepherd's care and call.

And we know the truth of David's song,—that He is our shepherd. It is in this knowledge that we take refuge from the storms; that we lie down under the stars unafraid. It is this assurance of His tender care and His watchfulness that gives us strength and courage to face the blasts and keep the way despite our own weakness and the frailty of our human natures.

Of all the blessed thoughts, none is more encouraging than this,—that He keeps constant watch over the fold of men. "I shall not want" each man may sing with the psalmist of old, for He "maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me beside the still waters."

Many a field is sowed and barren. Many a field in which we are forced for a while to wander is stony and lacking in sustenance. The hillsides of life are not all sun-kissed; nor are there always pleasant streams of refreshment at their feet.

But the Shepherd is over thoughtful of His sheep. For the barren field, He has a green pasture; for the stormy little sea, always a lake of still waters. And as the skies are always more beautiful after a storm, so are these joys heightened by the sorrows and burdens which precede them.

Across the years the sweet music of the psalmist's harp floats into our lives to fill us anew with hope and courage. When the night is dark and the way rough, we hear the strains of faith and they stir us to truer trying. Out of our griefs and longings we press on toward the brighter paths, the greener pastures of confidence in His power to keep and comfort.

The shepherd loves his sheep. He loves them as a whole,—they form his flock. Little they know of his plans for them—how he seeks for them the freshest grass, the clearest, coolest waters. But where his crook leads they follow.

And we, like sheep, know little of the plans of our great Shepherd. His eye has marked our course for all the years. His plans are by us to be matured, and under His guidance we must move on, fearless, trusting His wisdom and His love.

KING GEORGE V.

A Sketch

The man whom England, the Empire and the whole world will delight to honour on Thursday next first saw the light of day in Marlborough House on June 3rd 1865 when his father Edward the Peacemaker was Prince of Wales and his wife, the beloved Princess.

With such parents, two who had entwined themselves round the hearts of a huge people by the sheer force of personality it is only to be expected that George V. should also in turn secure a meed of popularity.

His early training was somewhat different from that of earlier kings though this may have been caused by the fact that at the time of his education there was a life between him and the throne; that of Prince Albert whose death occurred on January 14th 1892. The present king was the first to be actively trained in the navy and in 1885 he became midshipman and showing a wonderful aptitude for things naval earned early promotion the same year to a lieutenant. Then in 1891 he became commander.

Two years later he entered into the bonds of holy matrimony, marrying Princess Victoria May of Teck, the gracious consort who will occupy almost as prominent a position as the king himself in the imposing ceremony in Westminster Abbey. The marriage has been an exceptionally interesting one and we doubt whether the children of any royal parents have been so much in the public eye as have the five sons and daughters of our king and his consort.

In 1901 on the accession of his father to the throne left vacant by the death of Queen Victoria, George V. was appointed an admiral in the navy and colonel in chief of the marine forces, and it will be noticed that in spite of the fact that he was heir to the throne his ranks were always in the navy.

Private Life

In private life the king is said to be a most charming man, extremely democratic, charitable

and retiring. Fond of practically all forms of sport his great delight is in things aquatic but with his gun he is a fine marksman. Among his other convictions is one in favour of big families, a precept which he has acted upon as well as preached. As a conversationalist he is brilliant and the keen interest in things of the world in art and drama, provides him with many subjects on which he can talk with ease.

As has been mentioned above, the King is interested in every form of sport with gun and rifle, except live pigeon shooting from traps, of which he very strongly disapproves. "His Majesty," his quarry declares, "has never shot at a live pigeon or other bird from a trap." Apart from this, few men of his age have had more variety in sport. He has shot, for instance, created screamer on Argentine pampas; quail, peacock, duck, and kangaroo in Australia, and elk, sambar, snipe, and buffalo in Ceylon; while in China he actually had a shot at a fox.

A Good Shot

There are, indeed, very few better shots in Europe than the King—a fact which proves him to be the possessor of sureness of eye and coolness and steadiness of nerve. A magazine of sport recently held a sportsmen's plebiscite as to who were the twelve most remarkable shots in the country, and the result found the then Prince of Wales in the fourth place, after Lord de Grey, Lord Walsingham, and Mr. Headley Noble.

His Majesty has performed the very astonishing feat of firing both barrels of two guns in such rapid succession that he has had four dead pheasants falling through the air at the same moment. At Balmoral he achieved what is nearly a record—out of twenty-two shots, the result of a week's stalk, King George had thirteen to his own rifle.

The King and Football

King George has now become patron both of the amateur and professional Football Associations, and there can be no doubt that the national game will benefit largely in the future from his Majesty's support and personal attendance. Last season King

George suddenly evinced an interest in Association football, and nowadays his Majesty never misses an important Service football match, whether Army or Navy. Whenever possible, he takes the young Princes, who are all most enthusiastic footballers. It was amusing to watch them at an Army and Navy match at Stamford Bridge on the ground of the Chelsea Club. The Prince of Wales, who is destined for the Army, applauded excitedly when the soldiers scored the first goal and Prince Albert, who is to enter the Navy, was equally delighted when the sailors scored.

Clubs

Unlike his famous father, the king is not a great clubman. His now rank makes it impossible for him to avail himself of the advantages of club life. During his entire Kingship, the late King only made one appearance at his favourite Marlborough, and it is not likely that George V., who is before everything a worker, will be more frequent in his visits. The new King, despite the limitations of his rank, is member and honorary member of a dozen of the best clubs in London and the Isle of Wight. They embody social, sporting, dramatic, military, literary—in fact, every sort of principles but political. A political club he may not join, and in the vast field of social clubs his choice is limited. The membership is required to be most select because, in club life, his Majesty is expected to abrogate his royalty. At his own desire, he is treated like any other member of the club, except that his privacy is always respected, and he retains the kingly privilege of initiating conversation.

In the five clubs of which the King is an ordinary member, it is always understood that any candidate recommended by his Majesty is elected without having to go through the ordeal of the ballot. Of course, the King's visits to his clubs will be rare, since the increasing duties of the Throne will usurp the major portion of his time, and his membership is mostly honorary. The King's favourite club is that honoured by his father, the Marlborough, at 52 Pall Mall, close to Marl-

borough House, and he belongs to four other clubs in the same neighbourhood: The Guards, the Army and Navy, the United Service, and the United University.

THE CORONATION.

Details of Procession and Ceremony.

The reign of Victoria the Good during the major portion of the nineteenth century saw the great and glorious British Empire extend in every sense an Empire can extend; witnessed the marvellous results of scientific investigation, gaining for the 100 years the last reputation of being the most progressive in the history of the small island; the invention of steam traction which has been of incalculable advantage to England, her dominion over the seas and to foreign powers, and the commencement of experiments to solve the problem of the mastery of the air.

Following her long and splendid reign, her son King Edward VII. mounted the throne with the promise on his lips that he would carry on the good works of his mother. During the nine short years he "wore the crown" the present generation well knows how he fulfilled his promise. By his admirable diplomacy he overcame many difficulties, smoothed over many rough places in the country's history and earned for himself the enviable title of "Edward the Peacemaker." England during his reign advanced her prestige and the news of his death—one was inclined to say untimely death—was received with heartfelt sympathy and regret.

In the few days King George V. will have taken up the work laid down by his father. When Edward was crowned some sections of the British populace murmured against his name, finding in history a king of our esteemed monarch's namesake, bearing a reputation which might have been improved. One might find a parallel in George. The history

of the Georges is well-known, but just as King Edward proved that the conduct of former kings should not rule his actions, so it is expected that King George will commence a new era in which his name will be handed down to posterity bearing no mar. He has studied deeply matters affecting the welfare of the State and Empire, and with the vast knowledge he has acquired he is sure to worthily carry out the magnificent work of his grandmother and his father.

It falls not to the lot of one generation to witness two coronations in a life time, but there are a few who can claim to have lived in five reigns. As at the coronation of our late sovereign the ceremonies, creating no precedent, will be gorgeous. The London crowd, nay the representatives of many peoples, will assemble in the streets of the greatest city in the world to witness the rare procession—a sight they will never forget.

The last coronation is still vivid in the memory of most of us, the magnificent spectacle still dazzling our minds as we recall it, and think of the eager crowds scrambling and paying exorbitant prices to view it. The King has done well to prohibit the sale of paper bags full of water, out of which enterprising parasites made "little fortunes" at the last Coronation.

A Look into History.

An English sovereign is established in his legal rights by the Act of Settlement, by his proclamation, by his acceptance in the Privy Council, and by the oath of allegiance taken by the two Houses of Parliament. Though the Lords and Commons are his advisers, in his name and by his authority power to act is given to judges, magistrates, the colonial parliaments, navy, army, diplomatic body and all the branches of the civil service.

His personal influence with his ministers, as himself the permanent head of the State, should be very great. The effects of his personal character and example are unlimited. For the proper discharge of all these duties it has

from the earliest days been felt that the office has essentially a religious character, and that the King should be invested with it at a religious service of the most solemn description.

Looking far back into Biblical times we find that David was three times anointed with oil, and the Saxon Chronicle says that Egbert, King of the Mercians, was hallowed to be king by the use of holy oil. The holy oil in the service is symbolical of the inward anointing of the soul with the unction of the holy spirit, and it is from so being anointed that our kings have received the style "Dei gratia." This, says an old writer of the 14th Century, could not be given to any one else of the line.

Devout and Splendid.

The scene at Coronation day is solemn, devout and splendid, and in the preparation of the great events work lasting four or five months has been in progress. Not only so but to insure the smooth working of so elaborate and complicated a function there is the necessity of most careful and systematic training of all the scores of individuals who have duties to perform. Each person has to study his part as closely as an actor, and every section of the service has to be rehearsed repeatedly until the whole scene is perfect.

Rehearsals.

To the Duke of Norfolk, as earl marshal, falls the duty of "stage managing" the great spectacle. He has to school and train each participant in his role; he arranges and regulates all details of robes and dresses; he controls and directs the rehearsals, and on the great day is responsible for every item of the ceremonial. There is one exception, in form at any rate, to the earl marshal's control. The principal figure in the whole scene, the sovereign himself, is instructed and rehearsed, not by the earl marshal, but by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the dean and chaplain of Westminster.

At first the rehearsals take the character of simply plotting out the general arrangement of the scene, assigning positions and stations to individuals, calcula-

ting distances and places, planning the structural work necessary and preparing a detailed timetable.

Meanwhile all those who have to take part in the ceremony are having the various duties allotted to them and in a short time regular rehearsals will be begun and will continue in the Abbey almost daily, different sections of the service being taken in succession. At these rehearsals the principal functionaries go through their duties in everyday attire, with walking sticks for swords of state and wands of office, silk hats and foot-stools for regalia and two ordinary rush-bottomed chairs for the "thrones."

All around carpenters and decorators are busy erecting stands, sawing planks, hammering and planing. Knots of officials stand in groups, going through details of the scenes.

Here one in a morning coat carries a crooked stick high with measured tread, practising his exact paces as sword-bearer; then four women in modern dress walk, carefully spaced apart, holding four sticks aloft to represent a canopy. On the "throne" anyone who is not otherwise occupied at the moment acts as "king."

In a few weeks all the more important parts of the service will thus be cast in their first rough mould, and the polishing process will then be begun. During this period the king will be a regular attendant at the Abbey learning his part. Then will come the final rehearsals of the whole scene, culminating in two, or it may be three, full-dress rehearsals of the whole service, with the king present in person, every participant in robes and the full regalia in use.

Ordinary peers and peeresses who have no special duty to perform do not attend the rehearsals. They will be furnished on the day of the ceremony with a detailed order of the service and little slips of directions explaining what they have to do and warning them of pitfalls to avoid.

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They are to shout heartily in answer each of the four times that the archbishop repeats the inquiry at the end of the presentation. They should all raise the shout, "God Save the King," together and in no uncertain, hesitating voice, but should be careful to wait until the archbishop has completed the question each time. They must not put on their coronets at any time until the crown actually is set upon the king's head, watching those peers who are taking part in the ceremony and acting simultaneously with them and raising the shout, "God save King George," again. In times past each peer individually paid homage to the sovereign on the throne; but at the last coronation it was decided, in order to curtail an unduly long ceremony, that only the first of each order of nobility should actually perform the acts of homage.

The Cost.

The cost of the coronation to the state, according to a "white paper" just issued, is estimated at \$925,000, which is just \$301,150 more than the cost of King Edward's coronation nine years ago.

For those who cannot find a place along the very limited route of the procession on the day of the coronation they will be shown in the cinematograph theatres at night. Representatives of all the leading film producers in the world have purchased sites along the route from which to photograph the royal procession on its way from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. Each camera operator will be attended by an assistant, who will convey the undeveloped film by automobile to headquarters, where everything will be in readiness for the development. Even Paris will see the procession the same night, for films are to be dispatched on the afternoon train.

The King's Bible.

The Bible on which the King will take the oath is prepared at the Cambridge University Press. It will be bound in red grained morocco, richly ornamented in gold. Upon the front cover will be the Royal coat-of-arms, with Garter, Collar of the

Order of the Garter, supporters, and motto, small sprays of the national badges, the rose, thistle, and shamrock; and ensigned with a Royal helmet, mantling, and the crest of England. The national emblems are also to be shown in the border. The back cover will be divided into six panels, and the arms of Edward the Confessor, Westminster Abbey, and the two Universities will be grouped together thereon in the form of a cross. One panel will contain the title of the book, and each of the others will bear a conventional flourish of a Tudor rose, with buds and leaves.

Coronation Fleet.

Three hundred and eighty-two ships of the British Navy will take part in the naval review by the King at Spithead on Saturday, June 24. The Queen will be present, as well as a large number of distinguished personages from foreign countries. The total of 382 ships includes battleships, cruisers, scouts, destroyers, torpedo-boats, and submarines, but excludes the Mediterranean Fleet, the Fourth Division of the Home Fleet, the Sixth Destroyer Flotilla, and various squadrons in foreign waters.

Included in the great sea pageant will be thirty-six battleships of the Home Fleet, telegraphs of the Portsmouth correspondent, and if the Hercules and the Orion participate there will be ten Broad-noughts at Spithead. Thirty-two armoured cruisers—four of them of the invincible type—of the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Cruiser Squadrons and the Home Fleet, twenty-one second-class cruisers, seven third-class cruisers, eight scouts, and 150 destroyers of the various flotillas will also ride at anchor. Sixty submarines, some torpedo gunboats, and the royal and Admiralty yachts complete the total.

In addition to the British vessels, squadrons from Germany, Russia, France, the United States, and Japan will be present. At the Diamond Jubilee review there were no submarines present, and only 165 ships in all.

There will be notable functions at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, where Miss Eva Moore, sister of

the unmarried Commander-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Moore, will act as hostess. On June 26 and 27 the civic authorities will entertain the naval officers and men, both British and foreign, and a ball will be held in the town hall. The fleet will disperse on June 28.

Coronation Carnation.

The Queen has intimated to the Gardeners' Company her wish that the Coronation bouquet which the Company is to present to her Majesty should be composed of pink carnations. The flowers from which it is understood her Majesty's choice will be made are the varieties known as Enchantress, a pale pink; Mrs. Lawson, a corise; and Windsor, a full pink.

The announcement has given great satisfaction to horticulturists, as it is believed that from every point of view the royal choice is a happy one. "The present year has been the production of the first true carnation," said Mr. Burnett, a famous Guernsey grower, to an "Express" representative. "For this, in any case, great popularity had been foretold. The carnation is a flower, too, that has increased in public favour very rapidly during the past few years."

Mr. R. P. Felton, the King's florist, said that next to the rose, which was really England's flower, there could be no better choice than carnations. "The perfection to which perpetual flowering carnations have now attained," he said, "makes them perhaps more sought after for purely decorative purposes than almost any other flower."

"You can decorate with carnations in a way that cannot be successfully undertaken without them. In the first place, they have magnificent lasting qualities when cut. The petals do not fall, no matter what the atmosphere of the room may be."

"However hot the Coronation day is, and we all hope it will be brilliant, the carnation will stand the oppressiveness of the heat better, perhaps, than any other flower."

King's Train Bearers.

King George has finally selected the boys who are to carry his train and attend him at the coronation. Two of them, Victor Harbord, grandson of Lord

Suffield, and Walter Campbell, son of Sir Walter Campbell, have been court pages for some time, and the others, Lord Hartington, Lord Cranborne, Lord Romilly, George Knollys and Anthony Lowther, who in time will become Lord Lonsdale, will make their debuts as pages and train bearers at the coronation.

They are all handsome, well grown boys from 12 to 14. Lord Hartington is the son of the Duke of Devonshire and is the most important young person of the group. He is a picturesque lad with thick dark hair, olive skin and dark eyes, and will wear his costume of velvet coat with ruffles and jabot of rich lace, velvet knee breeches and silk stockings, patent leather slippers with buckles and three cornered hat carried under the arm with all the ease possessed by his ancestors in the time when this sort of garb was the order of the day. Personally he prefers cricket to golf, for he is keen on this game and has taught his young sisters and brothers to play.

Lord Cranborne is the elder son of Lord and Lady Salisbury. He is a rosy cheeked Eton boy. Lord Romilly is one of the few peers who are minors. He inherited the title when he was little more than a baby. His father and mother both died ten or eleven years ago. He and Lord Hartington are great friends of the younger Princess and of Princess Mary, who always joins the games her brothers and their chums have in the spacious park at Windsor.

Anthony Lowther is the son of Lancelot Lowther, a personal friend of King George and Queen Mary, while George Knollys, son of Lord Knollys, belongs to a family as closely associated with the royal family in King Edward's reign as now. Lord Knollys was the late King's secretary and now serves King George. Miss Charlotte Knollys, his sister, is the companion and friend of Queen Alexandra. Miss Louisa Knollys was maid of honour in the last reign and various other members of the family have served at court in some capacity. No one was surprised to learn that young Knollys was to be one of the

trainbearers, for there would not apparently be a great occasion where English royalty figured unless a Knollys was in attendance.

Besides the King's pages a number of other boys will take part in the coronation pageant at the Abbey. Lord Erskine, son of Lord Mar and Kellie, will be the Duke of Connaught's page. The Duke of Devonshire's coronet will be borne by his younger son, Lord Charles Cavendish, and Lord Shaftesbury will have his son, Lord Ashley, to walk back of him carrying his coronet. Lord Durham's page is his nephew, Richard Rawson, and Lord Emsley, older son of Lord Beauchamp, attends his father.

There will be many other children present at the coronation besides those who figure in the procession at the Abbey. The Prince of Wales and his brothers and sisters are to have special places of course, though they will take no part in the ceremony. Then there are several young peers and peeresses who will be invited to the Abbey. For instance, Baroness Clifton, who is 10, is a peeress in her own right and will appear in the robes and coronet of her rank. Baroness Beaumont, who is 15, is another, while Lord Clonmore is a peer who is too young to attend the House of Lords and therefore cannot expect a summons to the coronation according to English custom yet he will receive a special invitation. Some untitled children will also be lucky enough to have seats in the Abbey.

Queen's Train Bearers. Queen Mary has pleased the women of her country by choosing for her train bearers at the coronation six young girls rather than the usual pages. The pages chosen by queens in the past have been sons of dukes, earls or counts, boys from 9 to 12.

The six young women Queen Mary has selected are Lady Victoria Carrington, Lady Eileen Butler, Lady Mary Dawson, Lady Dorothy Browne, Lady Eileen Knox and Lady Mabel Ogilvy. They are all tall and slender and are representative types of English beauty.

Lady Victoria Carrington is the youngest of the six, being just 18 and a debutante of the season.

She is the daughter of Lord and Lady Carrington and was a god-daughter of Queen Victoria.

Lady Eileen Butler, though only 19, is somewhat noted as a sports-woman. She is the elder daughter of Lord and Lady Lanesborough.

Lady Dorothy Browne is the daughter of Lord and Lady Kenmare, and has been one of the belles of recent seasons. She is 23 and is the oldest of the train bearers. She is very tall, but has a graceful figure and carriage.

Lady Mary Dawson comes from the Emerald Isle and is the daughter of Lord and Lady Dartrey and a grand-daughter of the famous sporting baronet Sir Charles Wombwell. She is a wholesome, attractive, outdoor kind of girl and has the Irish sense of humour and fun.

Lady Eileen Knox is the daughter of Lord and Lady Ranfurly. Her father is an Irish peer and has been a colonial Governor. When in New Zealand he made many tours and became deeply engrossed in a study of the fauna of the country, a hobby in which his daughter was also keenly interested. They possess one of the few known specimens of that rare bird the southern morganian. Lord Ranfurly is a descendant of William Penn and once journeyed all the way to Pennsylvania to see the Penn Treaty Park and the statues of his ancestor.

Lady Mabel Ogilvy is the daughter of Lady Airlie, who has been for some years in the household of the present Queen.

All six train bearers will wear white satin gowns and their robes and jewels. Their dresses will be made exactly alike. Queen Mary wishes them to be simply fashioned and without any of the exaggerations of the present fashion. They are to be princess in style with duchess lace and chiffon as the only trimming.

There will have to be two or three rehearsals of the procession into the Abbey, and the Queen and her ladies will have to practice suiting their steps to one another, for with four canopy bearers and six train bearers, to say nothing of her heavy robes and a train several yards long, Queen Mary has not an easy walk from the door to the coronation chair.

The canopy bearers are the Duchesses of Montrose, Sutherland, Hamilton and Portland.

Souvenirs will be presented to all these attendants of Queen Mary. The train bearers will receive miniatures of the Queen set in pearls and the canopy bearers are to have diamond and ruby pins.

As Queen Mary is a very tall woman and her ten ladies are all of average height or over, the distaff part of the procession will be the more imposing. King George, who is shorter than his wife, will undoubtedly present a less regal appearance in the midst of his suite, which is not composed of men noticeable for height.

The Glories of the Coronation.

It is understood that King George will adopt as his State crown the crown of the late King practically without modification except having it made to fit his head. The historic crown of St. Edward—the official crown of England—with which the King will be crowned in June next must not be confused with this State crown. The crown of St. Edward is only used at the coronation of a Sovereign and for no other purpose and has never been altered since the present copy was made in 1689. It is made to fit the head of the King for the time being by changing two internal stuffings and pads. The State crown is, however, personal to the reigning Sovereign, and is—or may be—designed to suit the taste of each successive Sovereign. The Queen-Consort has no definite design of crown pertaining to her, and Queen Alexandra had a very elaborate diadem, with eight semi-arches, or hoops. In it the Koh-i-noor figured. Queen Mary has chosen an exquisitely beautiful, chaste design, carried out entirely in diamonds set in platinum in such fashion that no metalwork will be visible. The total value of the regalia was estimated at no less than £3,000,000 sterling at the commencement of the last reign. It then ranked as second only in money's worth to that of the Czar of All the Russias. Since

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that time the Cullinan stones and several lesser jewels have been added. The actual market value of the famous South African stones is probably to-day not short of £2,000,000 sterling, so that the total price that would have to be paid for the regalia to-day if it were bought in the ordinary way of business would without doubt exceed a total of £5,000,000 sterling. Taking into account the value of the robes, coronets, jewels, and uniforms of the whole resplendent throng in the abbey, the following estimate would be a reasonable one:—

Royal regalia £5,000,000,
Peacocks' jewels £4,000,000,
Peacocks' robes and coronets £95,000, Royal persons, jewellery, dresses and robes, £1,000,000, "Uniforms" £215,000, Lady spectators' jewels and dresses £500,000. Total 10,810,000.

HOW THE KING IS CHOSEN.

The Settling of Succession.

From time immemorial it has been the wont of man to choose a leader; one whom he may look up to for guidance in war and peace. At one time it was customary for the various little tribes of which even the mightiest of nations were formed to select some one of their number to rule not always as one of wonderful prowess in war, but sometimes as one who was most capable of maintaining a productive peace at home. Naturally these ceremonies of selection were most impressive and it was only in the nature of things that the nation's religion should take a prominent part.

History has been replete with the tales of the choosing of kings from the time when chieftainship was the only logical reward of valour, when the mighty man was raised aloft on the tortoise shell of shields, to the time when a Parliament arbitrarily deposed one monarch and with the general consent of the people raised another to reign in his stead. Practically every history in the world has shown the same evolution and at such a time as this when the coronation of his Brit-

tanio Majesty is so near at hand a glance at the method of selecting a king will not come amiss.

The Wise Men.

In Saxon times the King was elected from, in nearly every instance, the royal family by the Witanagemote or "gathering of the wise men," though, even then, little regard was paid to the strict right of primogeniture. This system was admirable in several ways, for the people were in many instances able to choose a king whose elevation to the supreme rank was often very popular. This style of king-making existed till the reign of Edward the Confessor and a reign did not commence till a king had been elected by the nobles and confirmed by the clergy and the people at his coronation. It will be remembered that the shout of assent given by the people in the Westminster Abbey at the time of the crowning of William the Conqueror was responsible for the unfortunate slaying of a large number of persons by the Norman soldiery who thought that their leader inside the venerable pile.

Act of Settlement.

Edward I. reigned from the date of his election but his successor of the same name reigned from the date of his predecessor's death. Since then however Parliament has intervened and has settled the question of the succession before a vacancy occurs. This of course has altered the old system of election by the people alone and the succession would now seem to be a question to be settled as between the king and the people, both parties consenting. Nevertheless Parliament has altered or controlled the succession on many occasions, the most striking instance being the Act of 1537, when the power was given to Henry VIII to nominate any one he might please to succeed to the throne. By the Act of Settlement of 1700 it was declared that no future king of England should be a Papist or should marry one of that faith, and it was rendered obligatory for the new king to take an oath, to govern the country according to law, and to maintain the Protest-

ant religion. Furthermore it was insisted that he should join in the Communion of the Established Church, and sign a declaration against the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Though the Witanagemote had the power of deposing kings this power seems to have completely disappeared, for now there is no constitutional method of deposing a king without his consent.

The King's Title.

"George V. By the grace of God the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

That is now the full style of His Majesty the King, though in former times there were other additions till the full title was as long as it was ponderous. Among those additions that have now been lost is the title of "King of France." If ever a claim to a title caused any misery that one did. Claimed originally by Edward III in 1338 it was the beginning of that period of warfare with France that lasted for one hundred years. Though this war was absolutely abortive in the end, the English Kings included this coveted and unattained address in their titles for many years after and it was not till 1800 that it was finally dropped. In fact the "Fleur de Lys," the national emblem of France, was included in the quarterings of the English Monarch for the greater portion of mediæval history.

It was Pope Leo X who conferred upon the much married Henry VIII the title of "Defender of the Faith." This was a reward for the reply this monarch is supposed to have written to the attacks upon the Roman Catholic Church by Martin Luther who was at that time sowing the seed that blossomed forth in the severance of England from the spiritual suzerainty of the Popes.

Kings of England were not called Emperor of India till the year 1876 when acting under the advice of Benjamin Disraeli, Queen Victoria assumed the title for the first time in English history.

The King's Prerogatives.

"The prerogative of the Crown," says Dicey, an authority on the subject, "is nothing else than the residue of discretionary or arbitrary authority, which at any given time is legally left in the hands of the Crown." So any act which the executive can perform without the sanction of Parliament is an exercise of royal prerogative. Really the king is the human factor in the state, for the state is strictly impersonal, and he alone can temper the dispassionate justice of the state, by the exercise of clemency to those who have broken the laws of the community.

The Quality of Mercy.

But in addition to the exercise of the royal quality of mercy the king has vested in him many powers which, however, have little effect save perhaps that of granting or withholding assent to the measures passed by both Houses of Parliament. Though it has not been done since the reign of Queen Anne the sovereign has the constitutional right of refusing his assent to any bill and that alone is sufficient to prevent it becoming law. It would be strange to find such a thing happening in the present day, for the king signs his name at the advice of his ministers, the very men who would introduce a bill into the House of Commons, save in the case of a private measure.

The Divine Right.

The Tudors and Stuarts claimed further prerogatives than those at present held by monarchs, but the Tudors were in their time more justified than the succeeding family was much as their monarchy was by right of conquest and consequently they were in the position of directors. With the Stuarts, who preached the "Divine Right of Kings," much more was added to the royal powers. They claimed, among other things, the right to add to the number of constituencies returning representatives to the House of Commons, and consequently to control the personnel of the lower legislative assembly, to constitute a chamber such as the Star Chamber, to maintain a standing army, to remove judges and pardon under the great seal those who had been successfully impeached.

Many of these prerogatives have been curtailed by Act of Parliament, and the chief right of the king is to call or dissolve Parliament, to appoint ministers, to create peers, appoint bishops, colonial governors and judges. Nevertheless the exercise of this power cannot be as capricious as it was in former times and eventually it depended on the will of the people for ultimate sanction.

To take a specific instance, a king can appoint a minister but even here his choice has been somewhat limited by the will of the people, for custom has enjoined it upon the monarch to choose a man from a party in the majority in the House of Commons. Even when he is appointed constitutional practice requires that a minister, who has been censured by the House, should resign. He can declare war but the faithful commons holding the purse can stop supplies if they do not approve of the proceeding.

Severely Restricted.

So generally speaking save in the granting of honours, and even this is on the strong advice of the ministers, the monarch's rights in England have been through the course of time severely restricted. He can only express his will under the great seal and that is held by the ministers on whose advice he must act.

It must not be thought for one instant that the King is thus reduced to a mere figure-head. He has an opportunity of showing his own statescraft and knowledge of his country, though that chance comes but rarely. In fact we cannot off-hand call to mind any particular instance of where a king finding that the government does not express the true wishes of the people, has acted on his own initiative. However, he can do so and that fact would seem to make the words "Appeal unto Caesar" still a phrase full of significance in these present days.

The King and Parliament.

Constructively the King is present at every sitting of Parliament. Yet he cannot appear there in the body save when he comes in state to the House of Lords for the exercise of his prerogative of opening and proroguing Parliament or when his pre-

sence is needed for the purpose of giving royal assent to the bills which custom practically forbids him to veto. As Prince of Wales, King George occasionally occupied the seat over the clock in the Peers' Gallery, whence he could listen to the debates of the Lower Chamber. His father when Prince of Wales was even more frequent in his attendance there. But King Edward never was present in the House of Commons after he had mounted the throne. King George will imitate his father, as the latter imitated his mother, Queen Victoria, in obeying a tacit prohibition.

Breach of Order.

In both houses it is a breach of order to mention the name of the sovereign with a view to affecting legislation. So far back as Dec. 17, 1783, the House of Commons resolved that "to report any opinion or pretended opinion of his Majesty upon any bill or other proceeding depending in either house of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of members, is a high crime and misdemeanour, derogatory to the honour of the crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the constitution of the country." In 1808, Tierney was called to order for asserting that Canning had "forfeited the good opinion of the country, of the House, and as, I believe, of his sovereign," the Speaker reminding Mr. Tierney that he had no right to introduce the personal opinion of the sovereign into a debate.

Exempt from Taxation.

The King of England is exempt from taxation because, in theory, as formerly in fact, the revenue of the realm is his. Obviously it would be useless and ridiculous for him to tax himself.

Toll.

For the same reason he is exempt from toll. In the reign of George III, toll was exacted at Hampton Bridge. One day during a royal hunt on Hounslow Heath a stag swam across the river and its pursuers made for the bridge. Unaware that the King was with them, the toll collector closed the gates, but opened them immediately when the cry: "The King! The King!" was raised by the vanguard of the hunters.

When those had passed through he closed them again. Another party of hunters, with the King this time among them, clamoured at the gates. But the collector thought the King of England had already passed through and was not inclined to tender royal privileges to all his courtiers. "I've let King George through, God bless him!" he protested, "and I know no other King in England. If you have brought out the King of France, hang me if I let him through without the toll!"

An Apology.

Then, to his dismay, he caught sight of King George himself. Humbly apologizing, he threw open the gates. The deer, however, was lost through the delay. In great wrath, George dispatched an attendant back to demand an explanation from the collector. The latter pleaded that he thought the King himself had passed in with the first party, and that it was the custom for the royal retainers to pay for themselves. Satisfied with this explanation, King George directed that toll should be paid for forty of his attendants. Driving across the bridge a few days later, he let down his carriage window and hailed the toll collector with a hearty laugh. "No danger of the King of France passing here today," he cried.

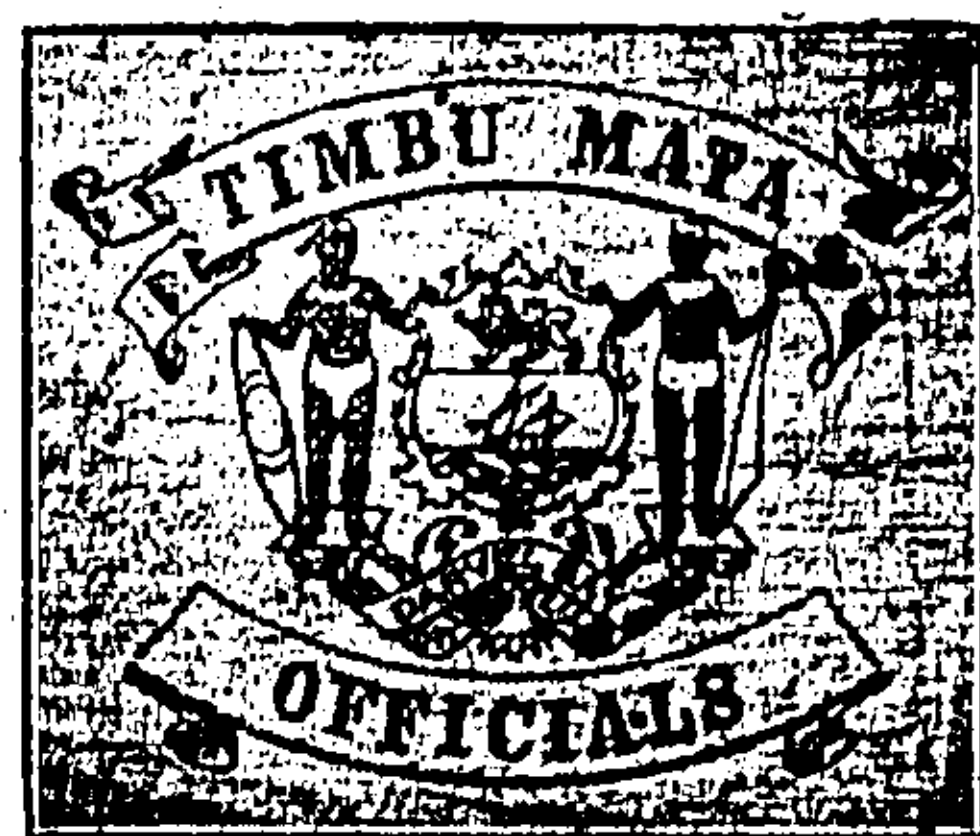
In the Country's Defence.

Under the common law any subject may leave the kingdom at any time and for any reason he pleases. But under statute law the King has power to prevent the departure and enforce the return of any subject on the plea that it is the subject's duty "to defend the King and his realm." Under no circumstances, however, can he compel a subject to leave the realm, a disability that does not cease even in time of war. Although it be the duty of every able-bodied man to assist in the defence of his country, no subject can be forced to leave the kingdom even to carry on a necessary war.

Servants and Arrest.

No member of the King's household, no menial officer or servant employed in attendance upon the King, may be arrested or taken in execution in civil action without permission first being obtain-

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ed from the Board of Green Cloth, which regulates their duties and liabilities. The palaces as well as their inmates enjoy a similar exemption. Without the permission of the same court no arrest nor anything in the nature of a judicial process may be executed within a royal residence. Formerly the offence of striking anybody or drawing blood from him within these sacred precincts was punishable by the loss of the offender's right hand or life.

Owner of Rivers.

The King is sole owner of the beds of all tidal rivers in Great Britain. He is also proprietor of all that part of the shore surrounding the British coasts which lies between high and low water mark. He may put this to any use which he thinks fit. Of course, theoretically, he is owner of every inch of British soil, but he would not dare to put this proprietorship to actual test. Any new land discovered by any of his subjects becomes his. Had a Britisher been the discoverer of the north pole the north pole would have been King Edward's, and would now have passed into the ownership of King George. Again, if an island were to arise suddenly within the three-mile radius of the seas surrounding the British Isles it would immediately become the property of the reigning sovereign.

Sturgeon and Whale.

The King has the sole right to print the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and all acts of Parliament in the United Kingdom. If he so desired he could forbid the printing of any or all of them within the British dominions. The sturgeon and the whale are popularly known as royal fish. Whenever they are cast upon the coast of England the sturgeon's body becomes the property of the King, while the whale is divided between the King and the Queen—the former taking the head and the latter the tail. Some old authors justify this division on the ground that the Queen needs the whale's tail to furnish her wardrobe with whalebone. But it has been rightly objected to these old authors that baleen, or whalebone, comes from the head and not from the tail of the whale. Also, purists have re-

coiled at the use of the word "fish" as applied to the whale, which is not a fish at all, but a mammal.

HONGKONG IN FAIRY-LAND

In Festive Adornment.

Those of us who resided in the Colony when the late King Edward VII. was crowned will have an excellent idea of what the City of Victoria looked like when in festive adornment, when with Chinese lanterns shedding a subdued light on the pretty streets, the scene was one, which to its regular inhabitants, appeared a veritable fairyland and fascinating in its mystic beauty. What impressions the mind then received, the mind will again hold itself open to receive when similar conditions prevail on the occasion of the Coronation of King George V.

"The Art that Conceals Art."

"The inventor of Chinese lanterns," we are told, "must have been a genius in the art that conceals art." There is a great amount of truth in the latter portion of the sentence, and appreciation of the lantern's subtle glow must come from those who love something that is not prosaic, that is the child of this deep-souled country, bearing in its reflection a semblance of paradoxical China, and characteristic of the flower-covered land.

The Lantern and China.

Fake away the lantern and China is China no longer; in it one can read the nature of the country's inhabitants, shining through a hoary civilization. And this lantern is again to illumine the streets of the British Colony of Hongkong in festive season and to hold in celebration the crowning of the King of England. Local regulations state that the lanterns must be red, a colour attractive, suggestive of gaiety springing in one's breast a feeling of happiness, a subduing of bitter feelings, and encouraging the joining of hands of friend and foe in a patriotic upholding of the King's Coronation.

Decorations.

Add to the beauty of the

lantern our public buildings, whilst flying flags, will receive dressings of white and red art muslin, which must meet with the approval of all, the two colours blending together prettily and seldom as two other colours harmonise, whilst a background of stone, chiefly, will add lustre to the decorations. Bamboo will play no mean part in the festivities, or one should say in the decorations; lanterns will be suspended from this useful commodity, and the structural portion of the magnificent archways, now in course of erection in Queen's Road, is like an octopus sending out its arms and sustaining unflinchingly all that is to be put upon it.

Kowloon's Preparations.

Thus we see Hongkong under the sway of rejoicings, but in its endeavour to emulate Hongkong which will spend 60,000 dollars to do itself justice, Kowloon must needs have a say, and is running the "City on the Hill" a close and friendly race. A spare piece of land has been acquired, and on it too red lanterns will be scattered in wild profusion. A grand triumphal arch will be erected and will blaze out all night the words, echoed in many hearts, "God Save the King."

Baluchi Cuttack Dance.

An illuminated bandstand will also be erected in which the band of the 26th Baluchis will play during the evening, while some eighty or one hundred men of the Baluchi regiment will delight the spectators with no mysterious evolutions of the celebrated Baluchi Cuttack dance. This is something very special, we believe, and has never before been performed in Hongkong. It seems almost a pity that it is likely to clash with the torchlight tattoo on the Hongkong side.

Gunboats in Harbour.

The English gunboats, Athen, Monmouth and Flora will be in the harbour to take part in the celebrations. It is unfortunate that Hongkong has been declared an infected port, for America is not sending any boats on this account. There will be boats representative of Germany, Italy, Japan and Portugal.

CORONATION DAY.

The Reception.

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made in connection with the fête in the Public Gardens which will follow His Excellency the Governor's reception at Government House on the evening of Thursday, June 22nd, the Celebrations Committee will be glad if all who propose to attend the reception will be good enough to sign their names on lists which are being provided for this purpose.

The lists will be available for signature at the places mentioned below; they will be collected on the afternoon of the 21st June, and will be subsequently bound in one volume and presented to His Excellency as a memento of the occasion.

Gentlemen who will be accompanied by ladies are requested to indicate this when signing, e.g., "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," "Mr. Mrs. and Miss Brown" (or, as the case may be).

The lists have been available for signature since June 15th, at:—The Hongkong Club, Messrs. Brewer, the Club Germania, the Club Lusitano, the Consuls of the Tung Wa Hospital, the Peak Club, Messrs. Lane and Crawford, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Messrs. Watson and Co., the Chief Justice's Clerk's room, the hotels.

The sheets contain spaces for 40 names, and will be sent to any firm which applies for them to one of the secretaries of the Committee.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Thursday, 22nd June.

At 8 a.m.—There will be a Review of the Troops and a Naval Contingent in Happy Valley and a march past, after which there will be a drum head service. The Naval Contingent and Troops will then march to Barracks along Queen's Road East, turning down by the Naval Yard, along the

Praya, up Pedder Street, Queen's Road Central to Garden Road.

At 11 a.m.—There will be a Coronation Service in St. John's Cathedral.

At noon, the Fleet and the Military Saluting Battery will fire a salute.

At 12.15.—There will be a public meeting at the City Hall to endorse the telegram of congratulation to Their Majesties from the community.

During the day, the children of the Colony will be entertained. The address of His Excellency the Governor will be read, and medals will be distributed.

At 3.30 p.m.—His Excellency the Governor will be at Home at Government House, to residents in the Colony.

The Public Gardens will be open to the guests attending the reception.

Band of the "K.O.Y.L.I."

Pipes of the 126th Baluchis.

At 4.30 p.m. there will be a display of fireworks by the Japanese residents in the Gardens.

The Fish Lantern Procession will leave Bowrington Canal at 8 p.m. and, passing along Albany Road, will enter the Gardens at 10.15.

The men-of-war in the Harbour will illuminate from 9 to 11 p.m. Chinese fireworks at 8 p.m. on the Parade Ground and opposite the Hongkong Club.

There will be races and fireworks at Tai Po, Aberdeen, Cheung Chau, and Tai O.

Friday, 23rd June.

Lantern Illumination of the City and Kowloon from 9 to 11.30 p.m.

9 to 9.30, "K.O.Y.L.I." Tattoo—Hongkong, Khattack Dance, 126th Baluchis—Kowloon.

9.20 to 9.45. Searchlight display by the men-of-war in the Harbour.

9.45. Fire Dragon Boat.

11 to 11.30. "God Save the King" fireworks in the Harbour, bonfires on the Kowloon Hills, illumination of the men-of-war, Band of the "K.O.Y.L.I." Pipes of the 126th Baluchis. Band of the 8th Rajputs, at Kowloon.

Saturday, 24th June

At 8 p.m. Chinese Fireworks on the Parade Ground, and opposite the Hongkong Club.

The Fish Lantern Processions

The following is the route of the fish lantern procession on Thursday, June 22nd.—Start from Bowrington about 8 p.m. turn into Morrison Hill Road, and then Wan Chai Road to Queen's Road and right up to No. 5 Police Station, then go down Bonham Strand East to Wing Lok Street West and along Bonham Strand West to Possession Street, up to Hollywood Road and pass along Elgin Street to Caine Road, then from Albany Road to the Public Gardens (arrive there about 10.15 p.m.) enter from the West Gate, go through the Garden and come out from the East Gate to Garden Road and then Albert Road to Wyndham Street, turn into Hollywood Road and come down to Lyndhurst Terrace and Wellington Street West to turn into Queen's Road again and then pass along Bonham Strand to Morrison Street; turn into Jervois Street and come down to Wing Lok Street East through Wing Sing Street and Des Vaux Road to Queen's Road again, by passing Pedder's Street and then back to Bowrington about midnight.

Route of Fish Lantern Procession on Friday, June 23rd.—Start from Bowrington about 8 p.m. turn into Morrison Hill Road and then Wan Chai Road to Queen's Road and go along Pedder's Street to Des Vaux Road; turn into Morrison Street to Bonham Strand West and then to Des Vaux Road again, and right up to Shek Tong Tsui, and turn into Queen's Road West to go up Possession Street and then pass along Hollywood Road to turn into West Street up to Seymour Road by passing the disinfecting Station and then down to Cast's Road and Caine Road into Arbuthnot Road to Hollywood Road passing Lyndhurst Terrace to

Wellington Street East and then into D'Aguilar Street to go to Queen's Road again and back to Bowrington.

Roman Catholic Coronation Service.

The following arrangements have been made by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni:—A special Service will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glebe, on Thursday, 22nd June, 1911, at which members of the Congregation are requested to attend.

The allocation of seats for Naval and Military representatives and such of the Consular Officials as may attend will be arranged for, in due time, by the Catholic Clergy.

The order of the Service will be as follows:—Thursday, 22nd June, a.m., low Pontifical Mass of the Holy Ghost, officiated by His Lordship D. Pozzoni, assisted by the Catholic Clergy of Hongkong; Veni Creator; concluding with "God Save the King" by the Cathedral Choir.

Hon. Mr. Warren Barnes, Colonial Secretary, writes to us as follows:—

13th June, 1911.

The enclosed despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is forwarded for your information.

Downing Street,

19th May, 1911.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that the following clubs—the Army and Navy, the Naval and Military, the United Service, the Junior Army and Navy, the Junior Naval and Military, the Junior United Service, the Cavalry, The Royal Automobile, Handagh, Hurlingham, and Richmond, at the instance of the Army Council, have generously agreed to accord to the Officers of the various military contingents attending the celebrations connected with the Coronation of their Majesties the privilege of temporary and honorary membership during their stay in London.

The Union Jack Club have made a similar offer in the case of the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the overseas detachments.

(Sd.) L. Harcourt,

Governor, Sir F. D. Lugard.

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V.

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 By Order, H. A. HEWETT,
 "Hongkong Telegraph." Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [75] Hongkong, 10th June, 1911. [6]

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904. (75) Hongkong, 10th June, 1911. (6)

